The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. *Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.* | VOL. XXI. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1846. No. 2953. | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS, *For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion.*

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The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.

"PHŒNIX" STEAM-PACKET.

THIS first-class vessel having commenced her trips to the Hunter River, will be continued a regular trader between that district and Sydney, and as it will be found from her *speed, moderate rate of charge*, and general arrangements, that the public convenience is studied, her proprietors earnestly hope that she will receive adequate support.

SHE WILL START

From Kellick's Wharf, every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.

From Anlaby's, Morpeth, on Monday and Thursday mornings, at 7 o'clock. 5706

DAILY COMMUNICATION TO AND FROM THE HUNTER, BY THE

IRON STEAMERS.

THE *ROSE*, THIS EVENING, AT TEN, returning from Morpeth TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, AT THREE.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf. 6100

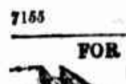
FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE Packet Schooner *MARY ANN* will leave the Commercial Wharf on Saturday, 7th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to

WILLIAM DALTON, Prince-street.

7155

FOR MORETON BAY.



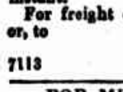
THE remarkably fast-sailing copper bottomed schooner, *Lady Mary Fitz Roy*, 40 tons burthen, Abraham Batter, master, now lying at the Circular Wharf, and will sail for Moreton Bay, on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

For freight or passage apply on board; or, to

GEORGE THORNTON, Custom House Agent.

7113

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.



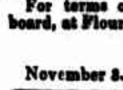
THE FINE PACKET BRIG *CHRISTINA*, W. H. Saunders, master, having the whole of her dead weight on board, will sail for the above-named port on Saturday, the 7th instant.

For terms of freight or passage apply on board, at Flour Company's Wharf; or to

JOHN SMITH, Sussex-street.

November 3. 7033

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.



THE fine clipper schooner, *THOMAS LORD*, Captain W. Osborn, 80 tons, sails on FRIDAY next.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 468, George-street.

This vessel goes directly up to the Wharf at Melbourne. 6818

FOR PORT PHILLIP.

THE SHIP *BOMBAY*, 400 tons register, Captain Moore, is ready to receive cargo, and will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO., George-street.

6712

FOR HOBART TOWN.

TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT.

THE favourite packet brig *LOUISA*, 182 tons register, W. N. Millton, Commander.

This vessel is now ready to receive cargo, and will positively sail on Saturday morning.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Hobart Town Packet Office, Queen-street.

7128

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

TO SAIL ON FRIDAY.

THE PACKET BRIG *CITY OF SYDNEY*. For freight or passage apply on board, to

LEWIS GRANT, Flour Company's Wharf.

7104

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE PACKET BRIG *EMMA*, Captain Fox, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

6773 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND NELSON.

THE fine new Brigantine *STAR OF CHINA*, 112 tons, John Wood, master, will positively clear for the above ports on Saturday, 7th, and proceed to sea on the 8th November.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

JOHN GIBLETT, 290, Pitt-street.

7153

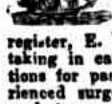
FOR TAHITI AND RAIATEA.

THE new fast sailing schooner *RAMBLER*, sailing on Saturday next, has room for a few tons freight and TWO CABIN PASSENGERS. Early application is necessary to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

6897 Packet Office, 460, George-street.

FOR LONDON,



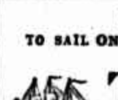
THE fast-sailing, new Clyde-built barque *TRAFALGAR*, A 1 for 12 years, 528 tons register, E. Morrison, Commander, is now taking in cargo—has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower George-street

October 31. 6920

FOR CHINA,

TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER,



THE fine fast-sailing barque *PANDORA*, A1, 297 tons, Charles Cobb, Commander.

Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

J. B. METCALFE.

October 31. 6820

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque *SAPPHIRE*, 255 tons, John Millar, commander. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

J. B. METCALFE.

November 5. 7116

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE FINE A1 BRIG *OLINDA*, burthen 220 tons, Captain William Crickmay, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board; or to

6923 LAMB AND PARBURY.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A 1 barque *ANN BATES*, 377 tons register, P. Slaughter, Master.

Apply to the Captain, on board, or to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.

6968

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE SCHOONER *MARY ANNE*, 52 tons measurement, now lying alongside the Queen's Wharf, coppered, and carries a fair cargo. Apply to

CAMPBELL AND CO., Campbell's Wharf.

October 27. 6646

RAILWAY SURVEY.

THE Railway Provisional Committee are prepared to receive applications in writing from gentlemen willing to undertake the survey of the line between Sydney and Goulburn, and the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers respectively. To be addressed, enclosing testimonials, under cover, to the Honorary Secretary, from whom further information may be obtained.

No applications can be received after 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 5th proximo.

WILLIAM DAWES, Hon. Secretary.

Church Hill, October 29. 4967

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Charles Campbell, Queanbeyan	1	0	0
Collected by the Rev. J. Walker, Parramatta	2	1	6
Further sums collected by the Rev. James Gunther, in the district of Mudgee	22	16	0
Collected by the Rev. Edward Rogers, Brisbane Water.			
Mr. Thomas A. Scott	0	5	0
W. Eykyn Pugh	0	5	0
George Suttor	1	0	0
T. A. Hughes	0	10	0
John Hegin	0	5	0
Henry Donnison	1	0	0
John Moore	1	0	0
John Peeling Ball	0	5	0
Samuel Wilson	0	2	0
Thomas C. Battley	0	5	0
	£4	17	0
Collected by the Rev. Eli Smith, Queanbeyan.			
Mr. Stephen Nutter	0	10	0
G. K. Johnson	0	5	0
William Gilchrist	0	5	0
E. Smith	1	0	0
J. Powell	0	2	6
W. and J. Hunt	1	0	0
William Field	0	2	6
John Latham	0	2	6
Hugh M'Phee	0	5	0
William Wyatt	0	5	0
W. F. Hayley	1	0	0
	£4	17	6
Collected by Mr. Eugene F. O'Connor, at the Long Swamp.			
Mr. Samuel Hopkins	0	10	0
Andrew Snowden	0	10	0
Stephen Whelan	1	0	0
Ann Britton	0	6	0
Miss Catherine White	0	10	0
Mr. Joseph Byrne	1	0	0
Patrick Maddin	0	10	0
William Ford	0	5	0
Mrs. Ford	0	5	0
Mr. Joseph Hill	0	5	0
Mrs. Hill	0	5	0
Mr. William Scott and family	2	0	0
William Walter	0	6	0
Brien Donnelly	0	10	0
	£8	2	0

7127

TO THE ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—For the honor you have this day conferred upon me, accept my sincere thanks—I trust my future conduct as a Councillor for your ward may never lead you to believe your confidence misplaced.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD DRIVER.

Sydney, November 2. 7012

ELECTORS OF COOK WARD.

I HAVE to express my gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me as one of your representatives in the City Council. I have reason to be proud on account of having been supported by nearly every gentleman in the ward. I also most heartily thank those friends who came from other parts of the city to support my election in Cook Ward, and trust that neither will be disappointed.

WILLIAM MOIR, Architect, &c.

Darlinghurst, November 3. 7107

PENRITH DISTRICT DISPENSARY.

AT a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Penrith, held in the Long Room at the Rose Inn, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, the formation of an Institution under the above designation was resolved on, and the preliminary rules and regulations agreed to.

An adjourned meeting for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements, and ascertaining the number of subscribers and amount of funds provided, will be held at the same place on Tuesday, the 10th day of November, at 3 o'clock P.M., when all parties interested in so charitable an institution are requested to attend.

ALEX. FRASER, Hon. Secretary.

Penrith, October 31. 7096

TO THE ASSOCIATED JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.

THE Committee of the Associated Bakers require a full attendance of that body at the usual place of meeting, on Saturday night next, 7th instant, on business of vital importance.

Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

Sydney, November 4. 7095

345, CASTLEREAGH-STREET NORTH, MASTICATION AND ARTICULATION IMPROVED AND GUARANTEED.

TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon Dentist, Bréveté du Roi d'Hollande, continues to restore decayed teeth, however large the cavity, with his celebrated cement, instantly curing TOOTHACHE, rendering the operation of EXTRACTING unnecessary.

Mr. J. Emanuel invites the attention of the gentry and public of New South Wales to his superb collection of MINERAL TEETH in every variety of shade; which teeth never change colour, break, or decay, defying detection, and are fixed without extracting the old stump, or giving any pain. CHARGES MODERATE, so as to meet the views of all classes.

Loose teeth fastened; teeth extracted, 2s. 6d.

Teeth stopped with gold leaf; children's teeth carefully attended to.

Instantaneous relief for the toothache sold in bottles from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per bottle; one drop applied with a small piece of wool or cotton will give immediate relief.

Observe the address!

345, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, BLACK'S BUILDINGS, NEAR HUNTER-STREET.

3886

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,

244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London.

AN ASTOUNDING CURE OF THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BY THIS MIRACULOUS MEDICINE, AFTER EVERY OTHER MEANS HAD FAILED!

A copy of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa, Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

SIR, — Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad or Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

I remain, with much respect,

Your most obliged and obedient servant,

(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

TIME should not be lost in taking the remedy for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious complaints	Liver complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Consumption of bowels	Retention of urine
Consumption	Sore throats
Debility	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head aches	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Indigestion	

SOLD BY—

J. K. HEYDON,

Sole Wholesale Agent for the Australian Colonies.

Agent for Sydney—H. G. Flannigan, King-street.

AND SOLD BY

Mr. Row, Chemist, King-street.

Mr. Alder, ditto, Parramatta-street.

" West Maitland—F. Lawson.

" Berrima—Mr. James Quigley.

" Bathurst—Josiah Parker, Chemist.

" Moreton Bay—William Cavanagh.

7130

WOLLONGONG

GENERAL STORE AND STEAM PACKET OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully thanks the inhabitants of Wollongong and of the surrounding country for their kind patronage from the time of his commencement in business among them. His intention is always to have an adequate stock of the best quality of goods, and to sell at the smallest remunerating profit, trusting by strict adherence to that principle, he shall long enjoy their support.

CHARLES FAIRS.

PRODUCE RECEIVED IN PAYMENT FOR GOODS.

TO BE RAFFLED,

THIRTY TICKETS, AT ONE POUND FIVE SHILLINGS A TICKET,

A POWERFUL dark bay Horse, rising 8 years old, broken for saddle and harness, warranted sound in every respect, and free from vice. Also a set of single harness, nearly new, and in perfect order.

To be seen at Mr. Armstrong's Livery Stables, Castlereagh-street North.

The list for names of subscribers to the above raffle is at Mr. Colman's stationery warehouse, George-street, opposite the Barrack Gate.

November 2. 7111

RESIDUE OF THE CARGO,

Ex Presiosa,

CAPTAIN ERPEJO,

ON SALE, by the Undersigned, by private contract,

CONSISTING OF—

Rice
Cassia
Tea
Rattans
Dyewood, &c.

Apply to T. STUBBS, Agent.

Auction Mart, King-street, 4th November. 7122

R. BOURNE AND CO. have now on hand a very superior stock of colonial made white shirts, which, for quality of material and work, will be found much superior to those imported, at prices considerably lower.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. 6563

CHRISTMAS.

SALE BY AUCTIDN

EIGHT WEEKS

ONLY.

C. NEWTON AND BROTHER, in again reminding their kind supporters and much valued friends, of their

SELLING OFF,

would urge upon them not to let slip the

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY:

for certainly in the annals of

NEW SOUTH WALES

drapery goods were never offered to a

DISCERNING PUBLIC

at so great an advantage.

The stock at the

HEE HIVE.

is replete with all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

and is certainly the best assorted, most extensive, and

CHEAPEST IN THE COLONY.

And in speaking of the novelties of the season, it is really marvellous to find how exhaustless the ingenuity of man is to furnish the fair creation with materials to adorn their persons: for every shipment brings with it some new offering to their taste, and it is even still more marvellous the low prices at which these can be procured; so low, indeed, that thousands and tens of thousands can now afford to purchase what in ancient times was to be found only in the wardrobes of the wives and daughters of kings and nobles; nay—even more beautiful and more graceful fabrics than their luxury could command.

The following are a few of the matchless attractions which the BEE HIVE now presents.

SILKS.

Many thousand yards of fancy striped tartan, checked, and French brocaded SILKS, SATINS, &c, for dresses, which by a rare piece of good fortune have been bought *twenty-five per cent.* below their value, and will be sold accordingly.

THREE CASES very superior BLACK and COLOURED GROS DE NAPLES, SATINETTS, WATERED and *Striped Scarf Silks, Glacé ditto.*

A particularly cheap lot of fashionable CHECKS at 1s. 9½d. per yard, being really worth 2s. 6d.

SHAWLS.

In this department will be found a variety that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

The

PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SATIN SHAWLS deserve notice, being very superior.

Also,

FIVE CASES OF LIGHT CASHMERE SUMMER SHAWLS,

Which cost in England 18s., to be sold at 12s. 6d. each.

THE MUSLIN AND FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT

is teeming with novelties and attractions, amongst which will be found the much admired

CASTELINE SERAPHINIE MUSLINS,

patronised by

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

507 FAST-COLOURED MUSLINS,

from 3s. 4½d. to 5s. 4½d. the full dress.

396 DRESSES

of the celebrated

POIL DE CHEVRE,

at 4s. 10½d.

From the great demand amongst ladies for this description of summer dress, it is highly requisite that an early call should be made by those who do not wish to be disappointed, this being the only lot in town.

WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES.

The Bee Hive has always stood so pre-eminent for cheap and beautiful dresses in this class of muslins, that not one word need be said beyond the fact, that if anything they surpass all previously offered.

MOUSSELINES DE LAINE,

small patterns in the piece, a large variety.

DRESS STYLES, (quite new), at 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.

860 DRESSES, at 7s. 6d., cost in England 11s. 6d.

593 DRESSES, very superior, at 9s. 6d., worth 16s. 6d.

These De Laines having been purchased from the manufacturer at a heavy discount, (the party being in want of cash) will be found deserving of immediate and very particular attention, as from the lowness of the price they cannot remain on hand.

BELZORINES AND BARAGEE.

At 4s. 4½d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. The styles of these dresses are certainly most superb, being from the celebrated French house of *Beauvoisin* and *Girardin.*

FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, and NECK TIES.

FRENCH and AYRSHIRE WORKED MUSLIN COLLARS, of the very newest shapes and patterns, one large lot in particular having been bought a great bargain, will be sold at from 7½d. to 10s. 6d. each.

PARASOLS.

As ever the largest and cheapest stock in New South Wales, comprising all the new shapes, viz.:—The *Minerei, La Sylphide,* and the *Claremont,*

1000 PLAIN BROWN DITTO, FROM 3s. 6D. TO 9s. 6D.

C. N. and Brother particularly invite the attention of drapers, storekeepers, and dealers, to their stock of parasols, as, during the past week the same description of goods have sold for fully 50 per cent. more at auction.

THREE CASES *very rich* BONNET RIBBONS, from the well-known manufacturer, *John Ratcliffe*

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Purchasers will find particularly well selected.

WHITE CALICOS at 2½d. 3d. 3½d.

AND

TEN BALES or 500 PIECES of the celebrated

WIRE THREAD LONG-CLOTH,

at 3¾d per yard, being worth 6d., and quite free from dress

Grey calicos, at 2½d. 3d. 3½d. 4d. 4½d.
8-4 sheeting ditto, 7½d. 8½d. 9½d. 10½d. 11½d.
Cotton and union checks
Scotch twill and striped shirting
White and coloured rolled jacconets
Musquito nets and muslins
Brown hollands, dressed and rough
Irish linens and diapers
Osnaburgs, a large lot at 4½d.
Huckaback and glass cloths.

PRINTS.

The stock of prints far surpass any yet offered in the colony, being from

"DIXON AND GALLOWAY'S."

They comprise

Small patterns for children's frocks
Ditto ditto, choice styles for ladies' morning wrappers

2304 DRESS CHINTZ PATTERNS, from 2s. 6d, to 9s. 6d.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SMALLWARES, AND HABERDASHERY.

In these departments will be found every class of goods belonging to them. C. N. and Brother have taken very particular care to procure through their London agent the best makes, and also to procure every article required. With reference to the price, those who have purchased at the Bee Hive do not require to be told that they are cheaper than any others in this part of the world.

It were idle, indeed, to attempt to convey an idea of either the beauty or cheapness of the infinite variety of *materials, designs, colours,* and *patterns,* that are to be found in this establishment. Suffice it to say, that here is concentrated all that the richest taste could wish—and all that can satisfy those who desire to blend *economy* with *fashion.*

THE OLD TERMS,

CASH ONLY AND NO ABATEMENT.

STRANGERS IN SYDNEY

MAY KNOW THE BEE HIVE BY THE

BRITISH ENSIGN

BEING HOISTED IN FRONT, 6913

TO THE LADIES.

SEVERAL CASES landed yesterday, and will be opened for inspection this morning.

THOMAS PERKINS AND CO., 467, George-street.

November 5. 7147

SUMMER CLOTHING,

THE largest assortment of material for summer clothing is to be met with at H. Hayes's, where every garment is warranted, and what is not approved exchanged, or the money returned if required, so that his customers may feel perfect confidence, and have what suits them best.

To those who know him he feels assured that this pledge will be satisfactory; to strangers, who can discriminate between a superior and a well cut garment (from the coarse and vulgar ones frequently imposed upon the public) he recommends a trial, with reliance on their judgment in favour of his establishment.

The most gentlemanly and most comfortable of the many productions of this inventful age, is the summer Lama cloth paletot, it fits the human figure rather loosely, allowing full freedom for the arms and distension of the chest, equally useful for riding, travelling, or walking, and is made to order for 55s. Also, the Lama tweed paletot or Chesterfield wrapper, made to order for 30s. The most extensive assortment of summer trousers ever offered the public, varying in price from 10s. to 20s. per pair.

Settlers requiring clothing for town or bush wear can be supplied with every description at a moment's notice.

Stout Windsor and Albert cords for riding trousers, the best material ever manufactured for that purpose.

A complete suit of colonial tweed, made to order, any shape or size, for 55s.

H. HAYES, 416, George-street, Near the Royal Hotel.

TO BE LET,

One or more of these rooms lately occupied as the Commercial Reading Rooms. Immediate possession can be given. Apply at the above address. 7086

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

ALL TWEEDS manufactured by A. and J. RAYNER may in future be known by having a purple stripe in the selvages.

Goulburn-street West. 9408

BIRDS, ANIMALS, INSECTS, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes the present opportunity of informing the public of Australia, that he is now enabled to supply collections and purchase specimens of the above, at his residence, No. 8, Bridge-street.

F. STRANGE, Collector for J. Gould, Esq., F.L.S.

Sydney, 27th October, 6689

COPPER NAILS.

COPPER NAILS, assorted, to suit purchasers, on sale by

GEORGE SMALL, Opposite Bank of Australasia.

November 5. 7137

ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

WHEAT and Malt Mills, best makers, of every description

Grocers' coffee mills, with multiplying wheels
Ditto sugar crushing machine
Soda water machine, complete
Patent chaff cutters
Cantilevers, scroll pattern
Double and single purchase crabs, &c., &c.

THOMAS WOOLLEY, 430, George-street.

Iron Yard, King-street. 6965

NOW LANDING, ex *Eliza Jane,* from New York, 200 barrels American Pale Rosin.

GEORGE THORNE, Lower George-street.

November 5. 7109

LIVERPOOL SALT.

20 TONS LIVERPOOL SALT, in two cwt. sacks, on board the *Petrel,* at Queen's Wharf.

GEORGE THORNE, Lower George-street.

November 5. 7108

LIVERPOOL SALT. DAIRY SALT.

THE above, in strong beef tierces, on sale by

JOHN MACNAMARA,

7141 Queen-street

TO PROPRIETORS OF HORSES.

HAY, corn, bran, and straw, supplied free of cartage to all parts of the town and suburbs, from a large stock, at the *lowest market price of the day.*

Hobart Town potatoes, in fine order, by the last arrival.

JOHN FEARNLEY, Corn Dealer, &c., Lower George street.

Very fine quality, Colonial hay, 6s. 6d. per cwt. 7085

HAY.

A FEW tons of very superior Van Diemen's Land Hay, on sale by

7142 JOHN MACNAMARA.

TO BAKERS.

YEAST FOR SALE, by

WM. NIMMO AND CO., Harrington-street,

7126 Church-hill.

TO POTATOE DEALERS, MASTERS OF VESSELS, AND OTHERS.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY'S POTATOES.

THE schooner *Shamrock* has just arrived with a cargo of Circular Head potatoes, which will be on sale from the vessel for a few days, in quantities to suit all purchasers.

The trade, private families, and others, are recommended to make immediate application, either on board, at Flour Company's Wharf, or at the stores of

GEORGE SMALL,

7138 Opposite Bank of Australasia.

FINE TOBACCOES.

FRESH SUPPLIES, just received, ex *Eliza Ann,* from the United States—

NAIL ROD
SHINGLE
LADY'S FINGER
HONEY DEW
LADY'S TWIST
&c., &c., &c.

The ordinary TOBACCOES NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH, in greater variety than any other store in the City.

THE "ALDIS" PIPE

in boxes of ten gross, a few only remaining on hand.

W. H. ALDIS, Tobacco Merchant.

6873

FRESH TOBACCO.

PICKED SAMPLES — Ex *Eliza Ann.*

W. H. ALDIS, Tobacco Merchant.

6949

TOBACCO, HOPS, DRIED APPLES, &c.

220 Kegs
40 Boxes negrohead and Cavendish tobacco
23 Bales hops
90 Barrels dried apples
200 ditto salt
80 Ditto prime pork
15 Firkins cheese.

For sale by

S. WILKINSON, JUN., Macquarie-place.

November 4. 7018

PHILLIPS' COLONIAL TOBACCO, a very fine sample, on sale at the stores of

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., Spring-street.

September 26. 4888

ALE AND PORTER.

NOW LANDING, THE IMPORTATION OF MALT LIQUOR, PER "BOMBAY."

DRAUGHT ALE AND PORTER, in hogsheads, barrels, and half hogsheads.

Bottled Ale and Porter.

On sale by the undersigned—

ABRAM BRIERLY, Sussex-street,

October 14. 5864

ON SALE, AT THE STORES OF COHEN AND CO., Corner of George and Hunter streets, Superior London bottled pale sherry, in three dozen cases, at 18s. per dozen.

No business transacted on Saturdays.

6756

LONDON PORTER,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, on sale by

JOHN MACNAMARA,

7143 Queen-street,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A. J. LEVY begs to return his sincere thanks to the public in general for past favours, and now has to inform them that in consequence of having had advices from home, of his shipment, direct from London, of a large quantity of SPIRITS, he is induced to sell his present stock

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Best Jamaica rum, 2d. per glass—2s. 6d. per quart
Martell's and Hennessey's brandy, 4d. per glass—4s. 6d. per quart
Hollands gin, 4d. per glass—4s. 6d. per quart
Peppermint, cloves, ginger beer, 2d. per glass
Port and sherry wine, 3d. per glass

BURTON ALE AND LONDON PORTER.

And all kinds of Cordials equally low.

BEST LONDON OLD TOM.

A. J. L. assures the public that every article sold at his establishment is as GENUINE as when charged at full prices.

OBSERVE—

A. J. LEVY, Garrick's Head, Pitt-street.

7134

OBSERVE! OBSERVE!

THE cheapest Wholesale Store in the Colony, where the undermentioned supplies can be procured, at the very lowest market prices, and the qualities of every article warranted of first-rate description.

SUGARS—Loaf and crushed lump, Pampanga, Zebu, Taal, sun-dried sugars, ex *Golden Spring* and *Antilles*

TEAS—Ex *Alfred,* fine, *Antilles, Peruvian* fine, *Nimrod's* best brands, *Sarah Louisa's* picked numbers, 63s. per chest; Congous, chests and halves, young Hyson, very superior, 32s. 6d. the catty; junk teas of all kinds

SALT—Liverpool, St. Ubes, and rock

Colonial soap, 25s. per cwt., boxes given in
Superior pudding raisins, in 25 and 50 lb. boxes
Muscatel raisins, in 28 lb. boxes, 14s. each
Lescher's first-quality thumb blue, at 1s. 1d. per lb., second quality 11d.
Superior English starch, 6½d. per lb., in any quantity
Superior Manila rice, 18s. per cwt.
Whole and ground pepper
Mustard, in 1 and ½ lb. bottles
Pickles, pints and quarts
10 lb. woolpacks, 5s. each
Three-bushel bags, very heavy, 22s. 6d. per dozen
English vinegar, in quarter-casks, 3s. 4d. per gallon
Salad oils, in pints and quarts
Bleached Coker canvas, 40s. per bolt
Negrohead tobacco, of the finest brands in the market, and equal to Barrett's twist, Phillips's and Boydell's Colonial Negrohead and Cavendish
Superior English Gin, 48s. per case
Always a large assortment of soft goods on hand at low prices and good description.

No business transacted at the above establishment on Saturdays.

COHEN AND CO.,

6610 Corner George and Hunter streets.

FINE TEAS,

NOW LANDING, ex *Sir John Byng.* A few select samples still on hand.

BOYD AND CO.

November 4. 7150

ON SALE,

THE remainder of the Cargo of Teas ex *Sir John Byng.*

BOYD AND CO.,

7058 Church Hill.

CHINA SUGAR, NEARLY WHITE.

THE undersigned have just received, 600 (Six hundred) mats of the above family Sugar.

This is the first importation of CHINA SUGARS in this market, and if the subsequent ones are equally good, they will entirely supersede the clayed sugars in present use.

The above small parcel is now on sale, either retail or by the bag or ton, to suit the convenience of purchasers, at the Stores of the undersigned, George and Pitt streets.

7031 PORTER AND PEEK.

ENGLISH LOAF SUGAR,

EX "ANN BATES."

20 HOGSHEADS on Sale, at the Stores of

ROBERT COVENY, 102, Market-street.

ALSO,

50 boxes Sperm Candles, ex *Eliza Ann.* 7006

CHRISTMAS FRUITS.

TO SETTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

ON SALE by the undersigned,—

350 Boxes new Cape Raisins, just landing
45 Barrels Turkey, ditto
30 Ditto Currants.

The above lot of fruit is warranted of the very best description, and will be sold cheaper than any other of the same quality in Sydney.

JOHN STIRLING, 559, George-street.

7084

No. 60,

GEORGE-STREET NORTH.

VERMICELLI,

9d. PER POUND.

50 CASES of various descriptions of Vermicelli, just received, in convenient boxes for families, of 14 and 28lbs. each.

No. 610,

George-street North, near the *Herald* office, and facing the site of the Old Gaol. 7129

PRIME TWOFOLD BAY BEEF,

CURED and packed with St. Ubes Salt. Parties may select from that cured in 1845 or 1846.

Apply to

W. S. MOUTRY, Duke's Wharf.

September 19. 4551

PRIME MESS BEEF.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Prime Mess Beef, Hamilton's brand, 1846.

ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street.

3263

IRISH PORK,

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, Gould's brand, on sale by

JOHN MACNAMARA,

7144 Queen-street

FOR SALE,

SAXON MERINO RAMS. Apply to William C. Botts, Esq., Sydney, or to W. Hall Palmer, Kirkconnel, Hartley.

N. B.—The rams will not be shorn before the 15th December. 6385

MRS. PEARSON'S (late Mrs. Clewett,) Private Board and Lodging House, Coyle's Buildings, 99, top of Hunter-street. References required. 4707

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

TO LET, in a most respectable part of the city, apartments handsomely furnished, with every appointment and convenience, such as are seldom to be met with. For address, apply at Mr. Ellard's Music Saloon, George-street. 7114

TO LET,

A LARGE DRAWING-ROOM and bed-room unfurnished, in one of the best situations in town. They are well adapted for a lady and gentleman, or as offices for a solicitor.

ALSO,

A store in Hunter-street, capable of holding 300 bales of wool. For particulars apply to

MR. MORLEY, Corner of O'Connell and Hunter streets.

6971

IMPORTANT TO BUTCHERS.

TO LET, that well-known old established butcher's shop, and premises adjoining, now in full and first-rate trade, (late Charles Smith's, Esq.,) corner of Market and George streets.

For particulars apply on the premises, any morning from 8 to 11 o'clock.

£200 will be required for the lease, good will, fixtures, &c., and immediate possession will be given, the present proprietor being about to settle in the interior. 6882

TO BAKERS.

TO LET, an old-established Baker's Shop, in full trade, the present occupant leaving it on account of his ill-health. Apply to K., *Herald* Office. 7099

TO SPECULATORS, MEN OF BUSINESS, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, that well known House, now in full trade, called the "Sportsman," situated in Parramatta-street, City of Sydney.

Immediate possession may be had. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

7110 THOMAS MAY.

TO BE LET, a genteel family residence, situated in Gloucester-street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel. Apply to Mrs. Waller, corner of Church-hill, or at Mr. Charlton's cottage, Windmill-street, opposite the Napoleon Inn. 7154

TO BE LET, in Kent-street North, an excellent house, two stall stable, shop and bakehouse, late in the occupation of H. and L. Mitchell, bakers. Apply to Robert Lowe, Esq., Elizabeth-street. 7104

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 4.—*Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 70 trusses hay, 50 hides, 8 casks tallow, 10 kegs tobacco, 17 pigs; *Mermaid*, 12, Woolner, from Brisbane Water, with 300 bushels shells; *Sister*, 45, Korff, from Newcastle, with 58 tons coals; *Emma*, 32, Windsor, from the Bellinger, with 11,000 feet cedar; *Peacock*, 15, Chapman, from the Hawkesbury, with 300 bushels maize, 5 tons bark; *Endeavour*, 12, Howell, from the Hawkesbury, with 33,000 shingles.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 4.—*Mermaid*, 12, Woolner, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Sister*, 45, Korff, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Emma*, 32, Windsor, for the Bellinger, with sundries; *Endeavour*, 12, Howell, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *Collcastle*, 21, M'Lean, for Broulee, with sundries; *Trial*, 12, Ellario, for Wallis Lake, in ballast; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follows:—

For England.—By the *Berkshire*, (P.O.P.,) on Friday evening, at 6.

For Hobart Town.—By the *Louisa*, on Saturday evening, at 6.

For Launceston.—By the *City of Sydney*, on Saturday evening, at 6.

For China.—By the *Pandora*, on Saturday evening, at 6.

For Tahiti.—By the *Rambler*, on Saturday evening, at 6.

For Adelaide.—By the *Emma*, on Wednesday evening, at 6.

The *Pandora* will sail for Hongkong on Saturday next, and a mail for England will be forwarded by her for the overland route.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

November.		Sun, rises	Sun, sets	High water morn	High water even
5	Thursday	5 16	6 44	8 54	9 18

Moon: last quarter, 48 m. past 10, A.M., Nov. 10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are not able to answer the letter of No Squatter, *who should apply at the Surveyor-General's Office.*

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1846.

Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.

MINES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The geological formations of South Australia have been, at no considerable distance of time from the present, illustrated in a paper of some importance by Mr. Burr, Deputy Surveyor-General of the Province, and which we transferred from the South Australian papers to our columns.

In that account there was not, however, much that could give an idea of the mineral wealth of the province, as affecting commerce.

It shall be our present purpose to supply so desirable an item in the physical history of our sister colony, with a view to point out the advantages it possesses, and to encourage the hope, that, at no very distant day, similar mineral wealth may be discovered in those parts of this colony where the rock formations are similar to those of South Australia, and of which we hear from time to time.

In other words, we will proceed to give a brief account of the mines at present worked in South Australia, from the recently published work of Mr. Francis Dutton.*

1. *The Kapunda Copper Mine.*—This mine is situated 45 miles due north of Adelaide, and was discovered in 1842, by accident. It is situated in the slate formation. The first sample sent to England gave 23 per cent. of copper. The ore is principally carbonate or sulphuret of copper; the average produce of which taken from various parts of Captain Bagot's property have been found to realize, in 39 specimens, 29¾ per cent. of copper. The following are said to be the average results of produce:—Grey sulphuret with green carbonate, 53½ per cent.; black sulphuret with green carbonate, 23¼, 24, 33½, 44½, 50¼, 59½; pale green carbonate, 26⅜, 33, 34½, 40½, 41½, 48½; blue carbonate, (hydrocarbonate) 21½ per cent.; grey carbonate with red oxide, 28½ per cent.; dark green carbonate, 28¾ per cent. The assays were conducted by Mr. Penrose, Government Assayer, at Swansea; the following is the value for which these ores sold at Swansea and Liverpool in 1845.

	£	s.	d.
Ten tons at Liverpool..	210	0	0

July to October, at Swansea,—

	£	s.	d.			
23½ tons at..	21	9	6	505	0	0
59 „	23	5	0	1,374	0	0
31½ „	30	7	6	964	0	0
40½ „	25	15	6	1,050	0	0
47 „	23	11	0	1,116	0	0
41 „	24	11	6	1,006	0	0
252¼ (average at)	24	8	6	6,225	0	0

The refuse ore sold for £19 5s. per ton. The above 252¼ tons were only a part of what was raised in 1844, by 9¾ men, (average of labour) constantly employed in the tribute and tut-work, as in Cornwall. The tribute for this first year was 3s. 6d. per £1 sterling. The contracts for carting in 1845 were taken at 22s. 6d. per ton. A remarkable fact stated, viz., that in sinking a shaft to unwater others, the clay, at first white, became gradually darker, till it was inky in colour. This black clay, when assayed, proved to be *impregnated with black and grey copper to the extent of* 45 *per cent.*

The analysis of Dr. Ure in 1846 gave the following results. Specific gravity 3·05.

In 100 parts, submuriate and copper	39·5
In 100 parts, carbonate	63·5
	100·0

These, it was considered, contained 57 of oxide. There was a trace of oxide of iron. The 57 parts of oxide of copper ore equivalent to 45·16 of metallic copper, worth £35 per ton.

The grey sulphuret of Kapunda had a specific gravity equal to 4·36, yielding 68 parts oxide, equivalent to 54·4 of metallic copper, worth £40 per ton; with trace of silver. The Kapunda ore fetched, at Swansea, 20s. per ton above the assay value. In 1845, 1200 tons of ore were raised.

The moral result of this working has been to convert a wilderness into a lively village, with a chapel and schoolhouse, and to enable the owner to increase the means of doing good, as well of enlarging his sphere of usefulness.

2. *The Montacute Copper Mine.*—This is distant ten miles from Adelaide, and from the port sixteen. The property consists, of an 80-acre section, bought for £1500, of which 30-100ths were re-sold for the same sum. The ore here is pyrites, with peacock ore, and at ten fathoms there are signs of carbonates and sulphurets; the matrix here is also hard clay slate; the mine has been worked since February, 1844; in that year 600 tons were raised, of which 331 were sent to England, realising in all £4548 10s. The highest price assayed gives 33 per cent., the general average 18 or 18½ per cent., about that of the Santiago ores, and lower than that of Kapunda. In 1845, the produce was from 600 to 800 tons, and improving in value of ore and size of lodes. Native copper (as might be expected from finding the peacock ore, both being produced by galvanic currents), has been found here, as well as at Kapunda.

3. *The Mukosta Copper Mine.*—Not yet worked. The matrix is clay slate; the direction of the lode is east and west; the former mines being in north and south lodes. If the geological laws of the English copper mines obtain in South Australia, we presume this lode is older than those of the former mines; but few particulars are given respecting it.

4. *Yattagolinga Copper and Lead Mine.*—The 86 acres in which this mine is situate were purchased for £350. It is situated at Rapid Bay, close to the sea, at the southern extremity of the range which commences at Cape Jervis.

Lodes of nearly pure lead appear on the surface; the average yield is 75 per cent. lead, and from 18 to 20 oz. of silver per ton of ore. The varieties are—galena, steel-grained, and potters' ore.

The copper lodes range from the top of the range to a depth of 500 feet in the cliff; they average from three to six feet, and are easily worked. The assay of the various species of ore gives from 20 to 25 per cent. of copper. Only ten tons had been worked at the beginning of 1846, of which the expenses, to the time of departure for England, were £5 per ton.

5. *South Australian Copper and Lead Mines.*—These are also at Rapid Bay. Only a few samples have been sent home. The average assays gave 19 per cent. copper ore; of the lead 66 per cent, and 14 oz. 15 dwts. of silver.

6. *Oncaparinga Copper Mine.*—Half way between Rapid Bay and Adelaide. Not worked.

7. *Angus Copper Mine.*—The ore produces 33 per cent. of fine copper. It occurs in *east* and *west* lodes, which are traceable for upwards of 200 yards on the surface. Black oxide occurs in them.

8. *Burra Creek Copper Mines.*—These mines occur about eighty-five miles due N. by E. from Adelaide. The rocks are schists traversed by quartz, composing mountains from 2000 to 2500 feet above the sea. Greenstone and porphyritic masses occasionally protrude, giving indications of copper lodes of grey sulphuret, eighteen feet wide, range on the surface more than a mile in length. Lodes of blue carbonate, fifteen feet wide, extend upwards of 200 paces.

Of five specimens, analysis show the following results:—

		In 100 parts.
No. 1.	Metallic copper	49·95
	Ditto iron...... ..	1·41
No. 2.	Metallic copper......	59·44
	Ditto iron........	1·79
No. 3.	Metallic copper......	53·23
	Ditto iron........	1·39
No. 4.	Metallic copper......	59·44
	Ditto iron........	1·79
No. 5.	Metallic copper......	44·94
	Ditto iron........	0·69

The value of the above in England is—

	£	s.	d.	
No. 1.	37	2	3	per ton.
2.	44	3	3	
3.	39	10	9	
4.	44	3	3	
5.	35	6	6	

Average.... 38 10 1. Calculated on the value of ore containing 53·30 per cent., at £39 15s. per ton.

So abundant is the ore, that, it is said, in three weeks, a few men quarried 200 tons of what is described as pure red oxide of copper.

The following table represents the comparative produce of the principal mines in the world:—

Cuba	Cobre mine ..	11·9·1
	Santiago	14·10·6
	San José	12·11·9
South America.	Chili	29·13·6
	Valparaiso....	15·11·4
	Copiapo	18·14·0
Sundry Welsh		5·8·2
New Zealand............		10·10·8
Average Cornish		5·15·6
Ditto *Irish*...........		6·8·8
Pennsylvania		10·19·3
South Australia.	Montacute	13·11·2
	Kapunda	24·15·3

"The average produce of the Kapunda mine is, therefore, at present, the highest of any copper mine in the world."

LEAD MINES.

1. *Glen Osmond Mine.*—This is three miles from Adelaide. There are six or seven lodes; the quantity raised is above 200 tons, and the produce 75 per cent of lead, with 18 oz. silver, averaging £13 13s. per ton, which costs £4 4s. per ton, affording, therefore, a profit of £9 9s. per ton.

2. *Wheal Watkins Mine.*—This consists of compact carbonate, steel-grained galena, minium, yellow oxide, &c. The matrix is clay slate, in which occasionally manganese occurs. The quantity raised, 200 tons, equals in value that of the Glen Osmond Ores.

3. *Wheal Gawler Mine.*—This is the oldest of all the discoveries, the ore having been first seen in 1841. Nothing is stated respecting it, but it is said that two miners, named Nicholls, who before were working for ten shillings per week, in the space of twelve months received £500 tribute at Kapunda.

As our object in bringing the above under the notice of our readers is simply to supply information on a given subject, it does not fall in with our present purpose to enter further into the particulars of Mr. Dutton's book, of which we cannot say we have a very high opinion. But it contains some interesting matter, a good map, and some very well managed engravings.

* South Australia and its Mines, with an Historical Sketch of the Colony, under its several Administrations, to the period of Captain Grey's Departure. By Francis Dutton. London, 1846.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

Before their Honors the three Judges.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate of discharge granted by the Chief Commissioner to William Nicholas was confirmed by the Court.

ESTATE OF WM. DRAKE AND CO.

A plan of distribution in the above estate, showing a dividend of 8d. in the pound, was confirmed by the Court, upon the motion of the Chief Commissioner.

ESTATE OF AMBROSE FOSS.

The Chief Commissioner moved that Messrs. Severin Kanute Salting and John Fairfax be released from their trust in the above estate, the whole of the assets therein having been realised and distributed.

Motion granted.

SITTINGS IN CHAMBERS.

Before the same.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL PEEK.

This was an appeal by Mr. Samuel Lyons, against the decision of the Chief Commissioner upon his (Mr. Lyons's) claim, to prove against the above estate for £4029 4s. 6d.

By the evidence which had been taken in reference to the claim, it appeared that the appellant had been employed some years back to sell the Berkeley Estate, of which the insolvent was the owner. For the accommodation of the latter Mr. Lyons received the bills of the purchasers, giving his own bills to Peek for the amount, which were paid when due. Besides two and a-half per cent. commission on the sale, Mr. Lyons was to receive an additional two and a-half per cent. as a consideration for giving his own bills; but subsequent to this arrangement, several actions were commenced by purchasers for the purpose of recovering back their bills and deposits, upon the ground that the value of the property had been misrepresented by the vendor. These actions were defended by Mr. Lyons, upon an alleged undertaking of the insolvent to indemnify him; but the actions having succeeded, the insolvent denied having made such a promise of indemnification. The evidence of Mr. Lyons upon this point was however confirmed by Mr. Want, who was at the time the attorney conducting the defence of the several actions, and the appellant, therefore, claimed £2163 for money paid by him in these actions on account of the insolvent. The claim for outstanding and unpaid notes of the purchasers amounted to £1966 4s. 6d. more, making a total of £4129 4s. 6d.; but the appellant held securities, which he valued at £100, and, deducting this, he sought to prove for the balance. This question having been formally raised before the late Chief Justice, Sir James Dowling, his Honor decided that the demand of Mr. Lyons, being in the nature of unliquidated damages, was not proveable against the estate. On the 17th October last the question was again raised before the Chief Commissioner; and the latter officer, acting under the decision of Sir James Dowling, refused to admit the proof. It was against this decision of the Chief Commissioner, therefore, that Mr. Lyons now appealed.

Messrs. Windeyer and Fisher appeared in support of the appeal, and Mr. Foster appeared on behalf of the trustees to oppose it.

The evidence, &c., having been read by the Chief Commissioner, their Honors called upon Mr Foster, intimating that their impressions were in favour of the appeal.

Mr. Foster then proceeded to contend that the appellant could not sue the insolvent as for money lent and advanced, or for money paid to his use; his only remedy, under any circumstances, being by an action in the case, for deceit as to the nature of the property; or upon an implied contract that the appellant should be furnished with an accurate description. This, it was contended, was the position of the plaintiff, in consequence of his having taken the whole transaction upon himself: for as a mere auctioneer, he would have no authority to do more than to sell the land and to receive the deposit. This being the case, the claim of the appellant could only be regarded as unliquidated or uncertain damages, determinable in no other way than by the verdict of a Jury. Under the Insolvent Law no claim of this description was proveable until after judgment had been obtained, and there was nothing in that law to prevent the appellant from resorting even yet to an action at law for this purpose.

Their Honors now intimated, that the only point upon which they considered it necessary to hear argument in support of the appeal was as to the claim for £1966 4s 6d. for outstanding bills; for the claim to this sum being based upon the commission due to the appellant, as well as upon the money advanced by the appellant's own bills, would appear to partake in some degree of the nature of unliquidated damages.

The appellant's counsel proceeded to contend that as Mr. Lyons had in reality received nothing, and as the insolvent had received actual value in the shape of the appellant's bills, his labour and credit in the management of the transaction, and the amount actually paid for auction dues, the claim must be regarded as one for money actually paid on the insolvent's account.

Their Honors were of opinion that as to the first item of £2163, it could fairly be regarded in no other light than as money paid on the insolvent's account, for the weight of evidence went to show that the latter had actually induced the appellant to defend under a promise of indemnification. This amount was therefore proveable against the estate. As to the other part of the claim, however, arising upon the outstanding bills, the Judges were not in possession of sufficient information to enable them to decide satisfactorily, for it did not appear on what precise understanding the bills of the appellant had been given, or whether there had been any misrepresentation to those purchasers whose bills remained unpaid. They would, therefore, send the case back to the Chief Commissioner as respected this part of the claim, in order that he might report upon the facts, as well as upon the several minor accounts of which this sum was composed.

Equity Business.—The Primary Judge sat in Equity for a short time yesterday morning, but no business was brought forward except an unopposed motion by Mr. Gordon.

Business for To-day.—Motions generally, (*i.e.* motions not on the paper); and the following new trial motions, viz.: Dickens *v.* Shirley, Hosking *v.* Norton, Melville *v.* Lamb, Doe dem M'Quade *v.* Murnane, and M'Lean *v.* Polack.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING FOR TO DAY.

William Hughes Hallett, a special meeting, at eleven

MEETING FOR TO-MORROW.

Patrick M'Manus, a single meeting, at eleven

CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

The Chief Commissioner will sit at noon, to-day, to hear applications for certificates of discharge.

New Insolvent.—The following estate was sequestrated yesterday:—John Howden, of Newcastle, blacksmith and storekeeper. Debts, £170 4s. 2d. Assets—personal property, £58 5s.; outstanding debts, £26 3s. 5d., exclusive of bad and doubtful debts, £6 19s. 8d. Balance deficiency, £85 15s. 9d.—John Walker, official assignee.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Chairman and Major Smythe, J.P.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases for the Crown.

Robert Hunter was indicted for stealing a watch and two seals, from the person of one John Richard Torr. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

Catherine Kenna was indicted for stealing a petticoat, the property of one Peter King. The Jury found the prisoner not guilty. The same prisoner was again indicted for stealing a petticoat, the property of one Fanny Armstrong. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and she was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Henry Palmer was indicted for an assault on one Hannah Ranger. The Jury, after some consideration, found the defendant guilty; but recommended him to mercy, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of five pounds, or to be imprisoned for one month.

Eliza Madden was indicted for stealing three shawls, the property of one Joseph Marchant and another. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years.

John Farrell was indicted for feloniously assaulting one Thomas Baker, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

Eliza Grace was indicted for stealing a fowl, the property of one William Oliver Malpras. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

Henry Stephen Fallon was indicted for stealing a pair of shoes, the property of one George Morgan. The Jury found the prisoner not guilty, and he was discharged.

James Fitzsimmons was indicted for stealing a boiler, the property of one Joseph Faris. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years' labour in irons.

James Taylor was indicted for stealing four pigs, the property of one James Blackett; the same prisoner was also indicted for stealing five other pigs, the property of one Matthew Pearce. The prisoner pleaded guilty to both charges, and was sentenced to be worked in irons for three years.

The Court adjourned till this morning.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Books; at the Cattle Market, at 3 o'clock, Horses, Mares, Fillies, and Milch Cows.

Mr. Lyons.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, Ship's Stores.

Mr. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware.

Mr. Newton.—At 456, George-street, at 11 o'clock, the Stock-in-trade, Fixtures, &c., of Mr Rickards.

Mr. Heydon.—At his Mart, at half-past 6 o'clock, Books, Engravings, Maps, &c.

The Steamboat Accident.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Coroner's enquiry as to the cause of the death of Nicholas Welsh, was resumed in the "Oraculum," public house, Phillip-street, yesterday, when it was proved by M'Dougall, engineer of the *Thistle*, iron steamer, that from the time of her entering the heads till her arrival at the wharf, the engine had been kept at less than half speed. Sergeant William Adson, of the Sydney police, also proved that Captain Mulhall had kept lights at the mast head, as well as at the bow of the vessel, from the time she came within the Heads till she reached the wharf in Darling Harbour, and that the bell had been kept ringing during the whole of the time the vessel was coming up the harbour. The chief officer deposed that he and two of the men on board the *Thistle* were forward on the look-out, from the time the vessel entered the Heads, that on seeing the wood-boat, in which Welch was, the words "boat a-head, close under the bow," were passed by them to the captain, by whose orders the engine was not only stopped but backed, and that the instant the wood-boat went down, the *Thistle's* boat was lowered from her quarter, and every possible exertion made to render assistance. B. Boyce proved, that had the steamer struck the boat with anything like force there could not have been any portion of the boat found, whereas only three of her upper planks had been broken by the concussion. The jury after a few minutes consultation returned a verdict of accidental death. And added, that in their opinion no blame whatever was attributable to any one on board the *Thistle* at the time the accident occurred The Coroner said that he fully coincided in the view of the case taken by the jury, and that it was highly creditable to Captain Mulhall, the commander of the *Thistle*, that he had not only complied with the port regulations relative to steamers to the letter, but had used all the caution which it appeared possible the commander of any steam vessel could exercise in coming up the harbour.

Police Court Business.—Wednesday.—This Court was opened before Captain Innes, and closed before Messrs. Allen and Campbell, at twelve o'clock. Of ten drunkards on the list, one was admonished and discharged, one was sent to the Hyde Park Barrack Court, two were sent to the stocks for one hour each, five were ordered to pay 1ls. each or go to the cells for twenty-four hours, and Michael Hogan, for repeated offences, was ordered to pay 21s., in default of payment to go to the cells for forty-eight hours. Hannah Roberts, for vagrancy, was sent to gaol for one month; John Edwards and William Watson, both in custody for vagrancy, after being cautioned and admonished by the bench, were discharged. There were seven prisoners on the general list—three of whom were discharged; William Burns, on the complaint of his wife (Jane Burns), was bound to keep the peace for twelve months towards her, in £10 with sureties in £5 each; William Wade, for stealing a pair of boots, was committed for trial; and Patrick White, for assaulting constable Clinton, was ordered to pay 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs, or be imprisoned for ten day; Charles Hinslow, for Massey's robbery in June last, was remanded to gaol for seven days; Patrick Oats, on the complaint of Joseph Blood, for an assault, was committed for trial. Two other charges of assault were dismissed.

Mr. Mort's Sale of Books, This Day.—We are requested to remind our readers that Mr. Mort sells at his Rooms, George-street, this day, at eleven o'clock, a choice and select library comprehending Theology, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and the Classics. Catalogues of which may be had at the Rooms.—*Communicated.*

Important to Drapers and Others.—Mr. Charles Newton has requested us to direct the attention of drapers and the trade generally, to his unreserved sale of drapery, millinery, China goods, slops, blankets, haberdashery, &c., &c., which takes place this day, on the premises of Mr. John Rickards, No. 456, George-street, the whole of which will be sold to the highest bidder.—*Communicated.*

Sale of Mares and Fillies, also, Tally-ho and Spanker.—We are requested by Mr. Mort, to call the attention of sporting gentlemen, livery stable keepers, and others, to Mr. Mort's sale of Mares and Fillies, to take place at the Cattle Market, this afternoon, at three o'clock; at same time, also, will be sold, the celebrated horses Tally-ho and Spanker, whose performances have been so recently before the public that comment would be needless. For pedigree we refer our readers to our advertising columns.—*Communicated.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SAILORS' WAGES.—VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Allow me, through the medium of your journal, to call the attention of the mercantile community to the decision of the Supreme Court, "in re ship *Haidee*," reported in this day's paper.

I regret to find that by this determination, the jurisdiction of that odious Court, the Vice Admiralty, is upheld, and extended in a way which is truly startling. And although we are bound to consider the judgment of the three Judges in accordance with English law, it is impossible not to see that it is at variance with the fundamental principles of justice.

The portion of the decision to which I allude is that by which it is laid down that although magistrates have jurisdiction to compel masters and owners to pay wages which shall be proved to be due to sailors, *yet if the former make out a good defence before the magistrates, it will afford no protection against a subsequent suit in the Admiralty Court for the same cause.*

The consequence is that although magistrates have jurisdiction to decide finally and summarily *against* the master or owner in cases of seamen's wages, yet they have no power to *decide in favour of the former*, who, if the magistrate is against him, must pay the claim; if, on the contrary, the magistrate is satisfied that the seaman has no claim, the latter can commence proceedings *de novo* in the Court of Vice Admiralty, arrest the ship, and put the owners to the enormous costs which the practitioners and officers of that Court appear to be entitled to exhort.

I conceive that such a state of "law" as this requires only to be known to render it incumbent upon the Legislature to remedy it, and if unfortunately there is no power in the colony to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Vice Admiralty Court, at least an act can be passed to render the decision of magistrates final and conclusive *on both sides.*

At present the "sailors lawyers" have it all their own way. First, bring the master up at the Police Office, if they succeed there, well and good; but if they fail they can then resort to a suit in the Admiralty, and commence it by arresting the ship just as she is about to sail. If this is to continue law, a fine harvest it will be to *the gents* in question.

Yours obediently,
CIVIS.

November 4.

THE ANCIENT IRISH.

Doing, as many folk are apt to do,
Who argue in the dark, and in confusion:
That is—from the hypothesis he drew—
A false conclusion.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I contend for nothing beyond my primal intention, that Ireland, at the coming of its national apostle, was not wholly in the darkness of heathenism—that the Irish of that period were not hordes of predatory tribes, and, therefore, should not by the scholar and historian of our day, be assimilated to the savages whom the lamented missionary Williams brought to the knowledge of redemption through Christ.

I have read, and carefully thought over, *Easboig's* communication, but the orthodoxy of my belief in the former fame and glory, in the ancient magnificence and honour of Irene remains unaltered. The authorities for this faith, and the witnesses for its truth, are so numerous, that I am more influenced by a desire of *brevity*, than by any *choice*, in referring to *Camden's Hib., Ware's Antiquities, Archdal's Monasticon Hibernicum, Usher's Epistolarum Hib.*, &c.; Giraldus Cambriensis also, who always apparently reluctant to bear favourable testimony on behalf of the Irish, speaks in terms of wonderment relative to sculpture and paintings which he had seen. The four Gospels, written by *Saint Briodgid*, illuminated and embellished with great beauty of design and richness of colouring, forces from him—"Nec Apelles ipse similia efficere possit, et manu potius non mortali efformatæ, ac depictæ viderentur." He also acknowledges the transcendant musical genius of the nation, which has been by a more modern hand thus depicted—

When Erin first rose from the dark swelling flood,
God bless'd the green island, he saw it was good.
The emerald of Europe, it sparkled it shone
In the ring of this world the most precious stone;
In her sons, in her soil, in her station, thrice blest,
With back turn'd to Britain, her face to the west,
Erin stands proudly insular, on her steep shore,
And strikes her high harp to the ocean's deep roar.

Your correspondent assumes that the southern Irish alone were "The Scots believing in Christ," to whom the missionary Palladius was sent. Admitted; but it does not follow as a corollary, that the ancient *Volunti*, who inhabited *Ulidia*, or the more northern *Darini*, were hordes of Pindarees, *i. e.* robbers. On the contrary, Easboig knows that *Nathi*, the Leinster chief (who had withstood the preaching of Palladius and Pelagius) forced St. Patrick to take refuge in his ship, and finally to depart from his coasts; that the apostle's successful landing, was on the fair shores of Down, where he was received by the hospitable chieftain *Dicho*; that the first fruits of his ministry were the converts of *Dicho's* house; and that, on the site of Saiball-Phadruice, a barn where he had first preached to the northern Christians, he erected and endowed an abbey, in which he died, after having established several hundred churches—(in A.D. 1186, De Courcy translated his remains to a nobler tomb, which contained the bodies of St. Columba and St. Broidgid)

It was in the north of Ireland that the apostle founded the ecclesiastical metropolis, and also that distinguished seminary, which within a few centuries became famous throughout Europe. Will my Gælic friend still assert that we were a barbarous perfidious people? or that our Christianity was "*partial, ceremonial only, and superstitious?*" All honour to the sainted apostle who evangelized and won for my country the holy title "Island of Saints;" but let no enlightened mind conceive that at his coming the mists of ignorance and paganism were its covering.

The period in which *Ollam Fodla* assembled the Fez, Feis, or triennial Convention at *Tara*, in Meath, is fixed by Keating and *Vallancy*, about eight hundred years before Christ. And if stronger proof in refutation of your correspondent's hypothesis could be required; it is supplied by the learned O'Brian, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cloyne, who shows that before the Irish came to the knowledge of gospel morals, their language had words for all moral duties and virtues, as well as for the acts called theological virtues, faith, hope, and charity, the seven mortal sins, the four cardinal virtues, the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost, the seven corporal and seven spiritual works of mercy, for all of which the reverend author gives the words in the *original Irish character*, the which, recollecting the sarcasm of Easboig I refrain from copying, not that I can ever account that language foolishness which, more than all others, enables the historian and antiquarian to decipher ancient *Phœnician* inscriptions, and to assign correct geographical positions of places named in the early ages by that learned people, of whom the sons of the British isles might be proud to prove themselves the descendants.

I refrain, however, from again transcribing, lest it should prove a stumbling block in a land where it cannot yield the same rich source of instructive delight which through countless ages it has afforded to our ancestors; and which it yet continues to bosoms exulting in the fame of former days, the achievements of heroes, the honorable eminence of bards, and the wisdom of institutions, renowned over the whole civilized world: on these, on all of these, hath that venerated language set the assurance of its own most ancient seal.

Your correspondent knows, I presume he must know, that it was the Irish king, "Niall of the nine hostages," who placed the colony of Dalriadians in his father land, and gave it the name of Scotia Minor, that he awed the Picts into subjection, and carried home hostages from them as well as from Britain and France, and yet Easboig avers that he looks on this warrior king, on *Niall Nigialac*! "as only a bold marauder." Was *Philip* of Macedon a marauder? Was *Alaric*, the Goth, no more? Or was *Niall* a ruder robber than *Alexander* the second of Scotland? Was his power less wisely wielded than *Clotaire* the second of France? Without controversy *Caractacus* considered *Claudius Cæsar* to be "a bold marauder," yet history dignifies him with a more euphonious title. Alas, alas! ancient or modern, let them be courageous, learned, moral, talented, pious, 'all and every,' and unless the original stain of mere Irishry be sponged off with some vapid admixture, or polished down by the facile process of emigration!—unless such be effected, we cannot, it would seem, attain to either "enlightenment or good order:" to use Easboig's words, we cannot "divest ourselves of our absurdities, our superstitions, our *elves* and *holy-wells*"—(how profane to place the latter two in juxta-position); and withal he quotes from the "mighty minstrel of the north," aye, and perhaps in the silent hours when he is "the slave of the lamp," will let the immortal *Leyden* lead "his fancy to the silver Tweed."

Yes, we are superstitious; Irish, British, or Scot, offspring of the Celtæ, the strain is in our blood, but it is a harmless folly, and interferes with no tenet of our faith. The laugh of the *Fear-dearg*, or the wail of the *Banasidhe*, although not "dreamt of in our philosophy," weakens not our trust in the Almighty Ruler of earth and heaven, nor is the simple trustful belief that God can put healing in the springs one whit more of a leaning to "things unseen" than was evinced by the people of *Jericho*, when they besought Elisha to heal the waters.

Notwithstanding the mental darkness that for a time overshadowed Ireland, notwithstanding all the evils which have encompassed or have overwhelmed the land, the true knowledge of God never became extinct, the lamp lighted by Saint Patrick "on the Sabbath preceding the passover" hath never been quenched, even when the bright island passed into a phase of obscurity, the rays of faith, "though few and faint," still glimmered in the cell of the anchoret, and cheered the lonely stylite on the summit of the Round Tower. It is true that Danes, Norwegians, English, all in turn rivalled the other in devastating monasteries, and extinguishing the lights of learning; and yet it is equally true, numerous imperishable monuments of mind still exist, still hallow the present with a knowledge of the past. Your Gaelic correspondent passes all these by unheeded, and points to "modern sketches" of Ireland to illustrate his proposition. Modern sketches of Ireland! it were as correct to exhibit *Belisarius* blind and begging, and then exclaim, "behold the glory of the warrior;" as well to wander over the ashes and lava which cover Pompeii, and say, look what science has achieved, what the arts have perfected; but the fame of the Roman General has outlived the age of Justinian, and beautiful fragments of the sculpture and paintings of Pompeii are even yet brought forth from the buried ruins.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful servant,
EPSILON.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—During the present high price of flour and wheat, it is gratifying to be able to state that in this district, as in other parts of the colony, the crop of wheat on the ground is unusually good and abundant. Even bad ground has yielded a good crop. We have not been visited with either smut or rust this year, owing, it is presumed, to the absence of too much moisture. Besides the advantage of yielding us a good crop, we learn from the fact of moderate rains only having periodically fallen and produced the valuable effect alluded to, that the way to prevent smut and rust is by having recourse to art to imitate nature in unpropitious seasons, that is, to cause the land under crop to be properly drained. The rust in the crop of wheat may, as I had occasion to state last year, be attributed either to want of drainage, or to contagion derived from wheat rusted in the immediate neighbourhood of it. A small quantity of ground in a field of wheat, if it be too damp or wet, will produce rust in that locality, and, by a species of contagion, spread itself all over the field, and from thence to all the immediate neighbourhood.

It is a remarkable fact, that there is plenty of water on the surface in creeks whilst the wells are nearly dry. Last year the creeks on my farm were dry in some parts, whilst there was plenty of water in the well; the reverse is the case this year. This phenomenon may be accounted for, however, by the fact, that not sufficient quantity of rain has fallen to saturate the ground or penetrate to the depth of a well; but has been absorbed by the upper strata of soil only. It is very remarkable that in this part of the world the atmosphere is often so light that were there the same quantity of moisture in the atmosphere as in England, it would assuredly bring down rain, and still no rain falls. This fact is shown as well by the barometer as by our own sensations—feeling, as we do on such occasions, sleepy and heavy; and it appears to me that perhaps in no part of the world is a man more affected by the skyey influences than where such phenomena occur. In Batavia, and in the West Indies, the time of sickness is just before the rainy season, or when it first commences, consequently when the atmosphere, as indicated by the barometer, is low and light—for the rise and fall of it depends upon the levity or density of the atmosphere. But it occurs more frequently here although no rain falls.

It appears that Wollongong is likely soon to be governed by the same Police Regulations as Sydney and Maitland, a petition having been got up by twelve individuals, including one lady and two residents in Sydney, praying the Governor that such may be the case. His Excellency forwarded the petition to the Police Office for the consideration of a full bench of magistrates, when the majority of them signified their approval of the measure

The poor inhabitants of the town, however, who used to run their cows on the waste land about the township, expressed their sense of the injury it would do to them, and got up a counter-petition signed by upwards of 100 individuals. It appears, however, this physic or antidote was not applied till after the patient's death, or till after the majority of the magistrates had coincided with the wishes of the twelve, of whom some then formed a part themselves!

I am,
Your obedient servant,
X.

Wollongong, November 2.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—One of the recent laws, I believe, with regard to hired servants, makes it fineable offence to pay wages to workmen in a public-house.

Will you allow me to ask why this law is in abeyance at Singleton, and why the money granted by Government for the repairs of the public roads should be paid to us poor road party fellows at an inn, the landlord of which is rich enough, without the "tacit" necessity we are under to "shout," when on Saturday night we receive our weekly wages.

Government interfering in this matter would confer a favour on me, as the cost of a glass of grog out of fifteen shillings a week is an object to

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
PICKAXE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Will you have the goodness to correct the following errors, which appear in my letter to you of the 29th ultimo, published in your paper of to-day, on the Transportation question.

In the eleventh line from the top of the sixth column, for "I was induced," read *induced me.* Again, in speaking of Mr. Wentworth, in the following passage, "but I fear when he gave expression to the sentence in which this word occurs, that the honorable member had prejudiced the case and made up his mind, &c.," for "prejudiced" read *prejudged*, which is the word I used in the manuscript sent you.

I am, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
R. M. ROBEY.

November 3.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE'S MISSION TO RUSSIA.

The following are interesting extracts taken from a letter received from Sir Moses Montefiore:—

"Warsaw, May 20, 1846 (5606).

"Our journey to this city has not been rapid, having spent a little time at most of the villages and towns on our way, the principal inhabitants of which were Israelites. We were eleven days at Wilna; and I am happy to say, that before we left it, we had the satisfaction to find that all our co-religionists were desirous to comply with the wishes of his Majesty the Emperor, in every respect. Thousands would engage themselves in the cultivation of the land. Several of the Talmud Tera schools have undertaken to have the boys instructed in the language of the country, arithmetic, geography, &c. The fur cap has nearly disappeared at Wilna; this change of costume will, in my opinion, be followed very cheerfully by our brethren in Poland. The population of Wilna is 80,000, of whom 45,000 are Israelites, and most religious ones too. I was delighted with their schools. Among boys of nine and ten years of age, many were masters of the Hebrew language, and admirably acquainted with the Talmud and our laws. In several of the girls' schools, we met pupils who could read and write four different languages.

"There is much yet to be done in Poland, where our co-religionists are one-fourth of the whole population of the kingdom. Here I have already received the promise of many of the Hasidim to change their fur caps for hats, and to adopt the German costume generally. I think this change will have a happy effect on their position in this kingdom, and be the means of producing a good feeling between their fellow-subjects and themselves. The Viceroy has most considerately allowed an extension of three months for the change of dress; and this is a great boon to the poor, as it will enable them to procure the new dresses. I have received in this city the assurance of many, that they would willingly engage themselves in agriculture if they could procure land; and his highness the Viceroy is desirous that they should do so. I therefore hope that those Jews in this kingdom who have the ability will purchase land (which I am told is very cheap) and will employ their brethren in its cultivation. Our co-religionists are most willing to work; they are good masons, bricklayers, carpenters, &c, and of course, tailors, shoemakers, bookbinders, weavers, &c. I was pained to witness how some labour for a morsel of bread; there were thousands of them on the roads breaking stones, and truly happy when they could get even that humiliating employment. The crops have failed for the two last years, and consequently there is a great poverty in the land; but I hope the merciful goodness of God will crown the present year with plenty. The Government has been very kind to the Jews as well as the Christians, and has mitigated as far as it could the distresses of the people.

"At Warsaw there are nearly 40,000 Jews in a population of 90,000. The Jewish hospital is a magnificent establishment, with 400 beds, and, I regret to add, that on the day I went over it, all the beds were filled. Its arrangement is admirable; and well may our brethren be proud of it. The schools are also most deserving of commendation; here also the females are quite equal in talent to the males.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

(From the Atlas, June 13.)

The bills upon this subject which have been some time in preparation by the Government, were brought forward on Thursday evening by Lord Lincoln. Their object, he said, is the improvement of the condition of the people of Ireland, as well by increasing the cultivation of the soil, as by securing compensation to the tenants for their outlay for that purpose. It is an object towards the attainment of which all parties may unite, without rivalry or hostility, whatever difference may exist as to the efficiency of the means proposed. To overcome the difficulties which beset the question of landlord and tenant—the great question involved—much must be left to the moderation and good feelings of all concerned. The great point which Parliament must look to is, to see justice done to both parties. The measures are three in number, and of a cognate character, two of them founded chiefly on the report of the commissions over which the Earl of Devon has presided, the other being less in accordance with its recommendations. After pointing out the necessity of such a legislative proceeding, not only to give full effect to resources of the country, but by ensuring justice between landlord and tenant, promoting peace; and, by providing employment, removing destitution—Lord Lincoln proceeded to describe the leading provisions of his bills.

The two leading principles of his first bill, which was a bill to provide for compensation to tenants of land in Ireland for improvements made by them, were first, that encouragement should be given to tenants, where they had capital, to invest it in the improvement of the soil; and secondly, that where they had no capital, encouragement should be given to landlords to effect improvements for them under certain circumstances. Though compulsion in such cases was at variance with abstract principles, yet the House would do nothing, if it confined its exertions to voluntary agreements only. The two first clauses related to voluntary agreements, and Government proposed that voluntary agreements of all kinds should be admitted. It did not propose to make these agreements a charge on the land, but confined them to the parties consenting to them, except in the case of buildings and thorough drainage, which were made a permanent charge on the inheritance. The proposition of Government was this,—that a tenant anxious to effect these improvements, should serve a notice on his immediate landlord. If the landlord agreed to them, he would signify his assent in a form prescribed by the act; but if he refused it, the whole matter would of course fall to the ground. In that case a notice was provided for the tenant to serve on his landlord in order to obtain his compulsory agreement. Now, if there was to be a compulsory compensation for the improvements made, it was necessary to have a preliminary examination as to their propriety, extent, and cost. And here a difficulty arose from the multiplicity of landlords in Ireland; and Government endeavoured to meet it by providing that the notice should be served on all the landlords—on the immediate landlord in person, and on the other landlords by post. In that notice the tenant would be called upon to name an arbitrator. The tenant might either undertake to make the improvements himself, or if the landlord preferred to make them, would be liable to an increase of rent to the amount of five per cent. on the outlay for buildings, and of four per cent. on the outlay for thorough drainage. On this notice being served on the landlord, he might assent to these improvements being made by his tenant, or, as he had before stated, he might make them himself; but in either case, his assent must be notified in a form prescribed in the bill, and must be filed with the clerk of the peace for the district. If the landlord dissented, that he must give the tenant notice of his dissent, and must also appoint an arbitrator; and if he refuse to appoint an arbitrator, the assistant barrister and justices at quarter sessions were empowered to appoint an arbitrator for him. The duties of the arbitrators were defined in the bill. If they agreed they would at once make their award; but if they differed, they were empowered to appoint an umpire, and if they could not agree on that point, then an umpire was to be appointed by the assistant barrister. The award having been made, an option was given to the landlord during thirty-one days to perform the work himself, if he so thought fit. An appeal, too, was given from that award to the assistant barrister and the justices in quarter sessions. The final award was to be deposited with the clerk of the peace, and the parties would be entitled to proceed immediately afterwards to their improvements. As soon as the works were completed, and a power of inspection was given to both parties during their completion, a schedule of completion was to be registered with the clerk of the peace, and was to be the t tle deed for future compensation. The rate of compensation would be as follows:—When a party quitted his tenantry within seven years, he would be entitled to the repayment of his whole outlay—within fourteen years, to three quarters of that sum—within twenty-one years, to one half—and within twenty-eight years to one quarter of it; and if he remained on the land for twenty-eight years he would be entitled to no compensation at all.—A provision was also inserted in the bill, that, by consent, the landlord on the completion of the work, might pay all the cost of it, and thereupon receive the increase of rent which he had already stated. The limit, beyond which a tenant would not be permitted to spend money on improvements was a sum not exceeding three years' rent of his holding.

The second was a bill to alter the law relative to the power of ejectment and distress in Ireland. He proposed to abolish the provisions of the 56th of George III., which gave power of distraint upon growing crops. The only other provision of importance was one to regulate and limit the costs of distraint, according to a schedule contained in the bill. He hoped that too great anticipations had not been formed respecting the alterations which he intended to propose in the law of ejectment. In the course of the present session, Mr. O'Connell had pressed the propriety of repealing the Acts of the 56th of George III., and the 1st of George IV., by which the power of ejectment by civil process was given. He could not agree in the expediency of that suggestion, as he did not think it would be for the interest of the tenantry to have those Acts repealed. But he proposed to amend them. By one of the alterations which he proposed, the landlord would be compelled to give the tenant the particulars of his demand when he served him with notice of ejectment, and option would be given to the tenant to pay his landlord, or to pay the money into court, and to stop the ejectment at any time before he was actually evicted. At present, if the landlord wished to eject a middleman, he was obliged to eject all the tenants under that middleman. Now many of the disturbances which had taken place in Ireland had arisen out of that necessity. He proposed to empower the landlord to serve notice in future upon the middleman alone, without serving any notice on his sub-tenants.

He now came to the last of the three bills, one for providing a form of lease of land, and he was sorry he should be obliged in some respects to alter the title of the bill as given in the notice, because, when it came to be practically worked out, considerable difficulty was experienced in drawing up a short form of lease. The fault he found with the draught of lease attached to the present bill was its length. But as it was desirable that facilities should be afforded for parties to write their own leases without the assistance of a solicitor, a form had been given in the Act. The stamp duties on leases had also been diminished for the purpose of giving parties the option of using the form of lease in the Act, or one under Lord Brougham's Act of last session, which was not so easily drawn up without the assistance of a solicitor; if either form of lease was not adopted *in toto*, of course the benefit offered in the reduction of stamp duty could not be given.

Lord Lincoln concluded by expressing his hope that the bills would meet with the favourable consideration of the House, intended as they are to guard the rights not less of the poor than of the rich—to maintain the rights of labour, as well as those of property. He asked the House to abstain from all discussion upon them at present, but to wait until they were in print, and could be deliberately considered, lest any unfounded prejudice should arise against them.

Several Irish members expressed their qualified approval of the measures. Mr. Sharman Crawford was glad the Government has at last taken up the subject, though he should suggest alterations in some of the provisions. Mr. John O'Connell complimented Lord Lincoln on his lucid statement, though he regretted Government are not disposed to deal with the monster grievance of Ireland, the relations of landlord and tenant, with a bolder hand. And Mr. Bernal Osborne was so much pleased with the expression of Lord Lincoln's views, that he felt it to be an act of justice, after the aspersions he cast upon him on Monday night, to declare that his very clear statement gave promise of his future administration being beneficial for Ireland.

Leave was given to bring in the bills.

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GUY FAWKES.

(From Hone's Every Day Book.)

Please to remember the fifth of November,
Gunpowder treason and plot;
We know no reason why gunpowder treason
Should ever be forgot!
Holla boys! holla boys! huzza—a—a!

A stick and a stake, for King George's sake,
A stick and a stump, for Guy Fawke's rump!
Holla boys! holla boys! huzza—a—a!

Scuffles seldom happen now, but "in my youthful days," "when Guy met Guy—then came the tug of war!" The partisans fought, and a decided victory ended in the capture of the "Guy" belonging to the vanquished. Sometimes desperate bands, who omitted or were destitute of the means to make "Guys," went forth like Froissart's knights "upon adventures." An enterprise of this sort was called "going to *smug* a Guy," that is, to steal one by "force of arms," fists, and sticks, from its rightful owners. These partisans were always successful, for they always attacked the weak.

In such times the burning of "a *good* Guy" was a scene of uproar unknown to the present day. The bonfire in Lincoln's Inn Fields was of this superior order of disorder. It was made at the Great Queen-street corner, immediately opposite Newcastle-house. Fuel came all day long, in carts properly guarded against surprise; old people have remembered when upwards of two hundred cart loads were brought to make and feed this bonfire, and more than thirty "Guys" were burnt upon gibbets between eight and twelve o'clock at night.

At the same period, the butchers in Clare-market had a bonfire in the open space of the market, next to Bear-yard, and they thrashed each other "round about the wood fire," with the strongest sinews of slaughtered bulls. Large parties of butchers from all the markets paraded the streets, ringing peals from marrow-bones-and-cleavers, so loud as to overpower the storms of sound that came from the rocking belfries of the churches. By ten o'clock, London was so lit up by bonfires and fireworks, that from the suburbs it looked in one red heat. Many were the overthrows of horsemen and carriages, from the discharge of hand-rockets, and the pressure of moving mobs inflamed to violence by drink, and fighting their way against each other.

This fiery zeal has gradually decreased. Men no longer take part or interest in such an observance of the day, and boys carry about their "Guy" with no other sentiment or knowledge respecting him than body-snatchers have of a newly-raised corpse, or the method of dissecting it; their only question is, how much they will get by the operation to make merry with. They sometimes confound their confused notion of the principle with the mawkin, and for the "Guy" they say, "the Pope." Their difference is not by the way of distinction, but ignorance. "No Popery," no longer ferments; the spirit is of the lees.

The day is commonly called Gunpowder Treason, and has been kept up as an anniversary from 1605, when the plot was discovered, the night before it was to have been put in execution. The design was to blow up the king, James I., the Prince of Wales, and the lords and commons assembled in parliament. One of the conspirators, being desirous of saving Lord Monteagle, addressed an anonymous letter to him, ten days before the parliament met, in which was this expression, "the danger is past, so soon as you have burnt the letter." The Earl of Salisbury said it was written by some fool or madman; but the king said, "so soon as you have burnt the letter," was to be interpreted, in as short a space as you shall take to burn the letter. Then, comparing the sentence with one foregoing, "that they should receive a terrible blow, this parliament, and yet should not see who hurt them," he concluded, that some sudden blow was preparing by means of gunpowder. Accordingly, all the rooms and cellars under the parliament-house were searched; but as nothing was discovered, it was resolved on the fourth of November, at midnight, the day before the parliament met, to search under the wood, in a cellar hired by Mr. Percy, a papist. Accordingly Sir Thomas Knevet, going about that time, found at the door a man in a cloak and boots, whom he apprehended. This was Guy Fawkes, who passed for Percy's servant. On removing the wood, &c., they discovered thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, and on Guy Fawkes being searched, there were found upon him, a dark lantern, a tinder-box, and three matches. Instead of being dismayed, he boldly said, if he had been taken within the cellar, he would have blown up himself and them together. On his examination, he confessed the design was to blow up the king and parliament, and expressed great sorrow that it was not done, saying it was the devil and not God that was the discoverer. The number of persons discovered to have been in the conspiracy, were about thirteen; they were all Roman Catholics, and their design was to restore the Catholic religion in England. It appears that Guy Fawkes and his associates had assembled, and concerted the plot at the old King's-head Tavern, in Leadenhall-street. Two of the conspirators were killed, in endeavouring to avoid apprehension; eight were executed. Two Jesuits, Oldcorn and Garnet, also suffered death; the former for saying "the ill success of the conspiracy did not render it the less just;" the latter for being privy to the conspiracy and not revealing it.

A corporation notice is annually left at the house of every inhabitant in the city of London, previous to lord mayor's day. The following, (delivered in St. Bride's), is its form:—

October the 11th, 1825.

Sir,—By virtue of a precept from my Lord Mayor, in order to prevent any tumults and riots that may happen on the fifth of November and the next ensuing Lord Mayor's Day, you are required to charge all your servants and lodgers, that they neither make nor cause to be made, any squibs, serpents, fire balloons, or other fireworks, nor fire, fling, nor throw them out of your house, shop, or warehouse, or in the streets of this city, on the penalties contained in an Act of Parliament made in the tenth year of the late King William.

Note.—The Act was made perpetual, and is not expired, as some ignorantly suppose.

C. Puckeridge,
Beadle.

DINNER TO MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

The Limerick repeal papers received this morning contain very long reports of the proceedings connected with the *soirée* to Mr. Smith O'Brien, in that city, on Thursday last. The *Limerick Examiner* states that "fully 200,000 persons took part in the procession." The following is an abridged report from that journal:—

"Limerick, Thursday.—This day the men of Munster came to Limerick to welcome Smith O'Brien, accompanied by the bright-eyed daughters of Erin. It was a monster meeting—it was a national meeting. It was not confined to a district—they came from all quarters. They came from Limerick, Clare, Galway, Kerry, Tipperary, and Cork. At a very early hour this morning the streets of the city presented a very crowded appearance. Hundreds of banners floated on the breeze, and from every quarter the sounds of music proceeded. About twelve o'clock the members of the temperance societies began to assemble in Henry-street, in order to marshal themselves for the purpose of proceeding to Groody Turnpike—the place appointed for Mr. O'Brien's reception—on the road from the city of Dublin. The members of the various societies were decorated with sashes and rosettes, and their flags and banners floated gaily on the breeze. Then followed the members of the congregated trades and the other trade societies of Limerick—the Ennis trades, and ten guilds of trades from Tipperary, accompanied with bands.

"At twelve o'clock the procession moved towards Groody Turnpike, where Mr. O'Brien shortly after two, amidst loud cheers, entered the triumphal car prepared for him, and the entire *cortege* moved on towards the city. On the chair beside Mr. O'Brien stood the Mayor of Limerick in his robes of office. Immediately following the chair came the corporation in their robes, and a large number of gentlemen of the city and county in open carriages. The whole procession moved round the triumphal car, in doing which they were occupied for nearly two hours. In his progress to the city the hon. gentleman was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers.

"The procession halted at a field opposite Barrington's-quay, where an address from the citizens and congregated trades was presented to Mr. O'Brien.

"The honorable gentleman replied to the address. And at the conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's address, the assembly quietly separated, giving cheers for Mr. O'Connell, Mr O'Brien, and repeal.

"The *soirée* was held in a store belonging to Mr. H. N. Seymour, at Mardyke, near Rutland-street. The walls and pillars were beautifully ornamented with evergreens, roses, &c. Several transparencies and paintings belonging to the Temperance Societies and Trades were also hung in various places against the walls, among which were portraits of her Majesty, in regalia, with Prince Albert in the uniform of a field marshal. About half-past eight o'clock the honourable member entered the banquet-hall. His reception was most enthusiastic; he was dressed in the uniform of the '82 club, and was accompaniedby the mayor who presided. On the right of the chair were Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P.; Rev. Mr. Conway, O.S.D.; Rev. Mr. M'Coy, P.P.; Michael Ryan, '82 Club; J. F. Raleigh, '82 Club; Edward Browne, T.C.; J. M'Donnell, T.C. On the left were Alderman Geary, Rev. Mr. Quin, P.P.; Rev. Mr. O'Connor, P.P.; Rev. John Brahan, P.P.; Rev. Mr. O'Higgins, J. T. Devitt, '82 Club; J. R. Browne, '82 Club; Mr. Lenihan, '82 Club, &c.

"After the customary toasts,

"The Chairman gave 'O'Connell and the Repeal of the Union,' which was received with enthusiastic applause, and was responded to by Mr. John T. Devitt.

"The next toast was 'Our County Representative.'

"Mr. O'Brien, in responding, alluded to his imprisonment, and having asked whether, in the course he took in refusing to attend English and Scotch Railway Committees, he had done wrong, was met with loud cries of 'no.' He then referred to the reports of dissension having sprung up amongst repealers, and said—I am most happy to have the opportunity of assuring you, that between me and the other individuals who are prominent in the repeal movement, and especially between me and our illustrious leader, there is not the slightest separation [tremendous cheering]. I should think very ill of the patriotism of the humblest man amongst us who would not be prepared to co-operate with his bitterest enemy for the achievement of Ireland's freedom [cheers]. How much more, then, I should be ready to co-operate with one who has taken every opportunity, ostentatiously I would say, to proclaim—nay, to exaggerate—my political exertions, of whatever value they may be to the Irish people. Gentlemen, Mr. O'Connell stands at this moment, as he always stood, the undoubted leader of the Irish people [cheers] I believe not those—I was going to say false friends of Mr. O'Connell, but I will say his over-zealous friends—who wish to persuade you that amongst the repeal party, or any section thereof, there is any disposition to overthrow his leadership [cheers]. I know not any individual, and I need not say, on my own part, that I am the last man in the community who would lend himself to such an attempt [hear, hear]. No, gentlemen, so long as O'Connell lives he shall have the guidance of the Irish nation; so long he shall be the leader and the guide of the Irish people [cheers].

"Several other toasts were proposed and responded to. The company separated shortly after twelve o'clock."

FREE TRADE AND COLONIAL RELATIONS.

(From the Atlas.)

All doubt as to the address of the Canadian Parliament against the total repeal of the Corn Laws is now set at rest by the publication of the document itself, and a capital reply to it from Mr. Gladstone. We make no doubt that address would never have been in existence, but for the fact that a Protectionist happens to occupy the post of Governor-General; which offers a premium for discontent and doubt in the matter of free trade. Our present purpose, however, is with the closing passage of Mr. Gladstone's despatch:—

> It would, indeed, be a source of the greatest pain to her Majesty's Government if they could share in the impression that the connexion between this country and Canada derived its vitality from no other source than from the exchange of commercial preferences. If it were so, it might appear to be a relation consisting in the exchange, not of benefits, but of burdens; if it were so, it would suggest the idea that the connexion itself had reached, or was about to reach, the legitimate term of its existence. But her Majesty's Government still augur for it a longer duration, founded upon a larger and firmer basis—upon protection rendered from the one side, and allegiance freely and loyally returned from the other—upon common traditions of the past, and hopes of the future—upon resemblances in origin, in laws, and in manners—in what inwardly binds men and communities of men together, as well as in the close association of those maternal interests which, as her Majesty's Government are convinced, are destined not to recede, but to advance; not to be severed, but to be more closely and healthfully combined, under the quickening influences of increased commercial freedom.

This is so cleverly and eloquently said, that it renders the fallacy involved all the more dangerous. It begs the colonies to stick to us in the name of sentiment, though we do nothing substantial for them; and it suggests to statesmen at home that they need do nothing for the colonies, but may trust to the sentiment aforesaid. That is very hazardous doctrine. It is also utterly fallacious. The passage does not treat of the colonial relation at all, but simply of the municipal relation between inhabitants of the same country. The colonial relation seems to be beyond the province of the Colonial Secretary's contemplation and knowledge. Common origin, traditions, fortunes, and natural geographical boundaries, do bind the members of a community together, but have no sufficient substance or force to bind colonies to the mother country. If we trust to that sort of connexion, our dependencies will break loose at the first jar. What does bind the colonies to the mother country is that which makes them colonies rather than independent foreign countries—the continued flow of vitality, strength, and material resources from the mother country. From that process all parties derive advantages of a much larger kind than those understood by the mere interchange of commercial preferences, which bind foreign countries in ties of amity. The emigrant exchanges the congested markets of the mother country, for the freer markets of the colony. The open lands in which he has a chance of obtaining a share, the rising community with which he rises; the mother country creates a relief for herself, an ally predisposed to her service, a customer for that commerce which is limited solely by the extent of markets; the colony obtains a perpetual influx of labour and capital, the material elements of national wealth—which grow up in separate countries by slow degrees, but which a colony imports from its parent land ready made. That is the true colonial relation, which suffers no derogation from free trade; there is not a trace of such a doctrine in the passage cited above; but while the Colonial Secretary so far overlooks the function of his office, is it possible that he can do justice either to the colonies or to the mother country?

MOSQUITIA.

The King of Mosquitia (a territory better known as the "Mosquito shore") has issued a proclamation, for the purpose of regulating and registering grants of land made in that country to European settlers.

As this brings the subject under our notice, it may not be uninteresting to give some account of the present state of this country, which is not a little singular, in reference to its connexion with British subjects. Its extent is about the same as England; it possesses several fine harbours, is watered by numerous rivers, enjoys a salubrious climate and fertile soil, and is in every way admirably adapted for colonisation, the more especially as it is in this immediate vicinity that the projected communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans will probably be made.

The present King is a minor. The late King his father, dying a few years ago, left a will, in which he appointed certain Englishmen to be guardians to his children, and administrators in the affairs of the kingdom during the minority of his son. These gentlemen were the Commandant at Belize, a neighbouring British settlement, the chaplain to the station, and two or three other gentlemen of that place, with power to fill up any vacancies and to add to their number. It appears that these persons have entered upon the duties of their office, for the proclamation, although in the name of the King, is stated to be "with the advice of his guardians." It also appears from the terms of the proclamation that a new regulation is to be enforced with respect to grants of land, which we understand has become necessary in consequence of certain grants having been fraudulently obtained, and in some instances conflicting claims made for the same land.

The sovereignty of this valuable country has been repeatedly offered to the British crown, and the offer has as often been declined. We will not now stop to inquire into the wisdom of such refusal, but it is evident that the British government is not disposed to suffer such a territory to become a dependency of any other power, from the fact that they have recently accredited an agent to that kingdom, and from their having deputed the superintendent of Belize to attend the coronation of the King as the representative of the British Sovereign. We must, therefore, consider Mosquitia as an independent kingdom, and its sovereign as an acknowledged ally of the British Crown.

We have reason to believe that a German company are in treaty for a grant of land in the vicinity of Cape Gracias a Dios, and that a large grant has been obtained by an English company for the purpose of planting a colony on the Black River, a small number of settlers being already established at Bluefields. Colonisation being once commenced, it is probable the tide of immigration will flow strongly towards those shores.

Near the sea the climate resembles that of the West Indies, near the mountains it resembles that of Europe; consequently, the soil produces the sugar cane and the indigo plant in one district, while it grows wheat and turnips in another. With these natural advantages this country can only require proper management to make it prosper; we hope, therefore, that the system of colonisation to be adopted for this country may be of such a character that the aborigines may derive solid advantages from it, instead of its proving, as elsewhere, the cause of their destruction. The attempt to civilize the Indian has too often ended in his extermination. We hope this may not be the case in the present instance, but that the persons in whose hands have been placed in so unusual a manner the destinies of this people, will not lose sight of the grand object of their trust—the prosperity of the King their ward, and of the people who are also intrusted to their care; but by adopting wise and prudent measures they may have the proud satisfaction of exhibiting to the world the unwonted spectacle of a tribe of Indians benefited and civilized by their contact with Europeans, taking their place among enlightened nations.—*Daily Paper.*

The New Pope.—"It has been said," says the *Constitutionnel*, that the new Pope was a handsome man. The *Ami de la Religion* publishes a letter from Rome, which states, indeed, that he unites in his person 'all the external qualities which delight the eye, and all the eminent virtues which make great popes.' * * 'These are related already,' says this correspondent, 'of his holiness, two anecdotes which prove that on his ascending the pontifical throne he shuts his soul to all thoughts of ambition for his family, and thinks only on the great and holy obligations imposed on him by the triple crown. Two of his nephews being at Rome, he ordered one of them, who was his brother's son, to return to Sinigaglia and tell his family that he would not have them establish themselves at Rome. To the other, a son of one of his sisters, a young officer of the pontifical army, he declared that no promotion would be accorded but what was due to his rank and merit. This conduct, so different to what is generally attributed to the despotism of popes, only confirms what was previously conceived of his great merit. The two secretaries of state have not yet been appointed. The Pope declared that before making this important choice he wished to meditate several days in the presence of God. His Holiness has confirmed in their titles and functions the different dignitaries who formed the late Pope's pontifical household.'"

Diabolical Atrocity.—A contemporary journal furnishes the following horrible illustration of the effects of the man-stealing system:—"Senor Geronimo Paez, director of a Brazilian diamond mine, having reason to suspect a negro of stealing diamonds, ordered him to be ripped open, when a magnificent rose diamond was found in his intestines. Encouraged by the success of this first experiment, the monster ordered it to be tried on the second, third, and fourth suspected negro, but in each case the victims were innocent—no diamonds were found. This result, however, did not check Senor Paez, who repeated this atrocious act upon two more negroes, but unsuccessfully. His conduct at last reached the ears of the proprietors of the mine, by whom he was summoned before the tribunal of Villa Bella. By the judgment delivered on the 25th February last, we learn that Paez was ordered to pay Senores Cifuentes and Co., the lessees of the mines of Brassala, a sum of 2500 piastres as the value of the five negroes of whom he had deprived the company by putting them to death, without any utility. No order was made for the first negro, as his death was for the *benefit of the owners!* For the *crime*, no proceeding had been taken."

Theory and Practice.—Professor Mapes, of New York, made mention in one of his recent lectures of a newly invented steam engine, which was to drive a boat to Albany by a very little expenditure of hydrogen. The steam was to pass through a cylinder containing red hot iron clippings, which would absorb the oxygen and allow the hydrogen to pass on to the piston. This plausible theory was subjected to the test of a mathematical estimate—when it was discovered that not all the navies in the world could carry iron enough to absorb sufficient oxygen to provide hydrogen for propelling a boat to Albany.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Banana-tree Paper.—At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a communication was received from M. Roque on a project of manufacturing paper from the fibres of the Banana tree. It appears that experiments have been made under the eyes of a committee appointed by the Minister of Commerce, and that some very white and good paper was produced. It is proposed by M. Roque to carry on this operation in Algeria, not merely as regards the Banana-tree, but also the Alves and other textile plants, and it is said that a large grant of land has been made to him in the colony for that purpose.

Legal Anecdotes.—The two following are from the last Knickerbrocker:—"Two Dutchmen, who built and used in common a small bridge over a little stream which ran through their farms, had a dispute concerning certain repairs which it required; after a time, one of them declined to bear any portion of the expense necessary to the purchase of two or three new planks. Finally, the aggrieved party went to the neighbouring lawyer, and placing ten dollars in his hands, said 'I'll give you all dish moneys, if you'll make Hans do justice mit de pridge.' 'How much will it cost to repair the bridge?' asked the honest counsellor of the determined litigant. 'Well, den, not more ash five tollar,' replied the Dutchman. 'Very well,' said the lawyer, pocketing one of his notes, and giving him the other, 'take this, and go and get the bridge repaired; it's the best course you can take.' 'Yass,' said the Dutchman, slowly, 'y-a-a-s; dat ish more better as to quarrel mit Hans;' but as he went along home, he shook his head frequently, as if unable after all quite clearly to see how he had gained anything by going to law." Here is the second legal anecdote:—"There is a well-known custom prevailing in our criminal courts, of assigning counsel to such prisoners as have no one to defend them. On one occasion, the Court finding a man accused of theft, and without counsel, said to a lawyer who was present, 'Mr. ——, please to withdraw with the prisoner, confer with him, and then give him such counsel as may be best for his interest.' The lawyer and his client then withdrew; and in fifteen or twenty minutes the lawyer returned into Court, 'Where is the prisoner?' asked the Court. 'He has gone, your honour,' said the hopeful legal 'limb.' 'Your honour told me to give him the best advice I could for his interest, and as he said he was guilty, I thought the best counsel I could offer him was to 'cut and run,' which he took at once."

The *Constitutionnel* announces that 800 marines were about to be sent to Tahiti and the Marquesas to recruit the garrison of those establishments. The regiment of artillery, several detachments of which are now in Oceania, will also furnish a new contingent.

An American's Notion of the London Docks.—We find the following in an American paper called the *Chronotype*:—"We next proceeded to the London Docks, which are much larger, enclosing about twenty acres o water. This also is surrounded by immense warehouses. We went into the cellar of one of them. It is devoted to sherry wine, and covers five acres. We were furnished with lights, as if descending into a mine. There, in those interminable grim archways, are piled up thousands of mouldy pipes filled with the great brainstealer. I forgot the number of pipes, but in another cellar which we visited, of equal extent, we were told there were 37,000 hogsheads of rum. Into the latter repository of infernal spirits they allow no light to be carried. There is a range of windows on one side, and light comes dimly gleaming over the long tiers of hogsheads, and when wish to read the marks on the heads they use reflectors, to throw light down upon them. These vast vaults, both for wine and rum, are traversed by railways for removing the ponderous puncheons and hogsheads. In the wine vaults we saw certain vats for mixing old and new wines to produce the requisite quality and flavour, which contained 10,000 gallons a-piece. We were also astonished at the size of the tobacco warehouse, which covers four or five acres. Tobacco is enormously taxed; on some kinds to the extend of 800 or 900 per cent. I was told, half the amount used is made up by smuggling and adulteration (though what stuff vile enough to adulterate tobacco with, they can get, is past my comprehension), and what vast, yea, sublime quantities are here of the genuine weed! People are bewitched for cigars and pipes, and you will see men whiffing their tobacco in the street—strange smelling tobacco—probably adulterated, who don't look as if they knew where to get a dinner, or were on any terms whatever with the tailor. What a luxury! Here is tobacco enough to make a Niagara *of juice*, to be chawed by a nation said to be starving! It was comfortable to get away to hoards of other luxuries, less suggestive of the ruin of human nature.

A pamphlet, by Mr. John Gladstone, has just been given to the world, entitled "Plain Facts intimately connected with the intended Repeal of the Corn Laws, its probable effects on the Public Revenue, and the Prosperity of this Country." It contains nothing of any importance; nor has it any interest apart from the circumstance of its author being the father of Mr. William Ewart Gladstone, the Colonial Secretary, whose views of the question are directly opposite

Death of Peter Purcell, Esq.—I regret to announce the death of Peter Purcell, Esq., which took place yesterday, at his residence in Rutland square, after a very protracted illness. Mr. Purcell was one of our most public-spirited fellow-citizens, distinguished alike for his enterprise and benevolence, and his death will produce universal regret. He had been, since its commencement, chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company—a great national undertaking, which may be said to have been originated by him. For many years he had been a very extensive mail coach proprietor. Deeply impressed with the conviction that the improvement of Ireland, and of the social condition of her inhabitants, mainly depended on the cultivation of the land, and the employment of her rural population, he embodied his sentiments in an appeal which was responded to by all classes, and the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society now stands as a living record of the soundness of his views, and of the estimation in which they were held by the public. In testimony of the high estimation in which Mr. Purcell's memory is held, the council of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland have issued the following circular:—"Dublin, May 29, 1846. The members of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society are respectfully informed that the remains of their late lamented founder and honorary secretary, Peter Purcell, Esq., will be removed from his residence, Rutland-square, for interment in Dublin, on Monday morning next, at eight o'clock."

The Potator Crop in Ireland.—A very foreboding announcement respecting the potatoe crop is made by the *Cork Examiner*—"From many quarters we have advices which leave no doubt as to the fact that the calamity of last year has again visited us. This disease has made its appearance, not only in the immediate vicinity of our city, but in the neighbourhood of Coyne, Ballycotton, Kinsale, Clonakilty, and Castlemartyr: while from Kerry also we have received like advices. From Castlemartyr, a gentleman writes—'You will be sorry to perceive by the accompanying parcel, that the destructive disease, which so much affected the potatoe crop of last year, has again visited. I have about three roods of these potatoes; and up to Sunday last they were the admiration of all who saw them, nearly closing up the drills. They were planted whole, the first week in February, on ground that grew turnips last season; and now they present but a sickly burnt up appearance, in place of the beautiful luxuriant aspect they bore last week. This is a bad beginning so early for this year.' The writer further states, that 'so rapid has the disease spread,' he fears he 'will be obliged to plough up the drills next week and sow the land with turnips.' It is very painful to be obliged to make this announcement; but with so many communications on the subject before us, we feel we should not be acting right in withholding the information."

The Steam-boat a Spanish Invention.—To the curious in such matters the following statement, which we copy from a daily contemporary, will prove interesting:—"Although the honour of the invention of steamers is claimed by other nations, it belongs, in reality, to Spain alone, as can be proved by historical facts as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century, during the reign of Charles the Fifth. The erudite and intelligent Don Martin Fernandez de Navarette says, in one of his works, that Don Blasco de Garay, captain in the Spanish navy, submitted to the examination of the Emperor, in 1543, a machine, by means of which vessels, no matter how large, could be navigated when not a breath of wind was stirring, and without the aid of sails or sweeps. Soon afterwards the Emperor ordered a trial to be made of it, which took place on the 17th of June, 1543, in Barcelona roads, with the most complete success. The experiment was made upon a ship of 200 tons called the *Santissima Trinidad*, commanded by Captain Pedro de Scarsa, who had arrived at Barcelona with a cargo of wheat. The persons present at the essay, by order of Charles V. and his son Philip II., were Don Enrique de Toledo, the Governor, Pedro de Cardona; the Grand Treasurer Ravago; the Vice Chancellor Francisca Gralla, and a number of distinguished individuals from Castile and Catalonia, besides several naval officers, some of whom were on board the *Santissima Trinidad*, and others on shore. This experiment, which astonished all who beheld it by the facility and rapidity of the vessel's movements, caused a general vote in favour of the invention of Don Blasco de Garay, with the exception of the treasurer, Ravago, who objected to it, principally on account of the great cost of the machines, and the danger of the boiler bursting. Thus the stupid opposition of Ravago retarded, nearly 200 years, the realisation of the invention of steam-boats. Nevertheless, the Emperor promoted Garay, at the same time presenting him with 200,000 maravides, and defraying all the expenses he had been at in bringing his invention to fruition. Despite the trouble Garay took to hide the mechanism of his invention, we see it consisted of a boiler filled with water, agitated by heat for the generation of steam, and two moveable wheels attached to the sides of the vessels. A song, which was sung at Barcelona in 1543, in honour of Blasco de Garay, and the invention of the steam-boat, is still extant."

In the ball which crowned the spire of the old market-place of Breslau, just taken down, have been found a plate of copper, highly gilt, and bearing inscriptions of the date 1574—a large quantity of coins, gold, silver, and copper, of 1554—and a box enclosing receipts for the price of all the materials furnished for the construction of the tower, and the salaries of the workmen employed—as well as a record on parchment, stating that the tower was built by a furrier of Breslau, named Gladwich, in conformity to a judgment of 1530, which condemned him to erect it as the expiation of a murder by him committed.

High Profits not always large Income.—Our assertion that Adam Smith's opinion respecting the antagonism between the interests of capitalists and those of society rested on a confusion of ideas, and that high rate of profit was not the same as large profit, has met with some objection. The point is important, and we gladly refer to it; the more so as this very week has afforded a striking illustration of our argument. A few years ago, it would appear, plate glass was sold at 12s. per foot. At that price the demand was 5000 feet per week. It is now sold at 6s. per foot; and the demand per week is 40,000 feet. With a reduction of one-half in the cost, the demand is not increased in the same ratio; it is not simply twice as large, but eight times as large. Such is the statement made in the *Times*, upon unquestionable authority. Let us apply it to our purpose. Let us suppose that at 12s. per foot the rate of profit was twenty per cent. That would be a high rate of profit; and Adam Smith's argument would show that it is the interest of the manufacturer to keep up that high rate by a monopoly. But it is not so; for although it may be the manufacturer's interest to keep up a high rate of profit, it is still more his interest to secure a large income. This is strikingly the case in England at the present time. A nation of capitalists does not know how to employ its capital. Many as are the evils of "superabundance," there is none more vigorous than that of superabundant capital. We have a plethora of money. We stifle; we know not where to turn. Any mad scheme attracts us; any scheme wherein money can be invested with the distant prospect of return, no matter how wild or extravagant, comes to us in the same desperate form of remedy as any old woman's nostrum comes to the agonised patient who, having tried all known means without success, tries the absurd from mere desperation. Now if, instead of wasting money upon wild untried schemes, we were only to turn it into old channels? If, instead of risking it in railway bubbles, newspaper bubbles, or any other bubbles, we were to invest it in existing schemes where, at a reduced *rate* of profit, we could gain immense *amount* of profit in the shape of income? This glass trade, for instance, gave capitalists twenty per cent, we will assume, when glass was sold at 12s. per foot. At 6s. per foot it will not yield so high a rate of profit; but inasmuch as it will employ a much larger amount of capital, and employ it at a remunerative profit, the amount of the capitalist's income is very considerably increased. At present the capitalist has but three alternatives: 1st, to let his money remain in the funds at a low rate of interest; 2nd, to employ it in new schemes at a risk of loss; 3rd, to employ it in extending old channels, which he can do by a reduction in the present price of goods. If the capitalist has brains as well as money he will not hesitate.—*Atlas.*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1846.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Gresford, Upper Paterson.—On the 16th October, from Orrindinna Estate: Dark bay mare, black points, branded L GK under near shoulder, aged; damages 1s. Dark bay horse colt, black points, branded GK on off ribs, twelve months old; damages 10s. Also, from Norwood Estate, same day: Light grey mare, branded apparently 6 under off side, 111 on near side under saddle, aged. Dark brown horse colt, branded RA under saddle off side, twelve months old; damages 1d. each. Also, from Coulston Estate, October 23: Red and white belly and tail, brands not legible, aged. Red and white heifer, branded G8 off rump. Strawberry steer, branded apparently 8 on off ribs. Red and white cow, branded apparently 3 on off shoulder. Strawberry heifer, no brands legible. Red heifer, white back and belly, unbranded; damages 1d. each. Also, on the 27th October, from Brecon Estate: Red bull, forehead, back, belly, tail and hind legs white, unbranded, about fifteen months old; damages 5s. If the above cattle are not released before November 20, they will be sold. B. Benedictson, 13s. 9d.

Muirebundl.—On the 26th October, from Harben Vale: Brindle sided bullock, branded JP off rump, ED off thigh and ribs, TE conjoined off ribs, like L off shoulder, illegible brand near rump. Red sided steer, branded RC off thigh, ⊃ off ribs. Also, from Wallabyda: Red sided cow, branded ꝯN near ribs, NB off ribs. Red and white bullock, same brands. Also, from Mabya Ville: Red and white bullock, off ear slit, blotched brand before C or O off rump, distinct brand near rump, a worker. Red and white bullock, branded PH near ribs. Yellow and white bullock, branded ꝯHN apparently near rump, WA off rump, a worker. Brown bullock, white belly, branded near rump P, but not distinct. Yellow and white cow, coat very rough, like L off shoulder and near rump, but not distinct. Yellow and white steer, twelve months old, unbranded; damages 8d. per head. Also, from Whissonsett: Brigdle heifer, branded T with ⌐ under off ribs. Yellow sided heifer, branded W with ⌐ under near rump, 36 or 66 near thigh. Yellow brindle cow, branded C within diamond and an anchor under off shoulder, 198 off rump, C within diamond off thigh; damages 3d. per head. If not released, they will be sold on the 30th November. A. S. F. Macintosh. 18s. 3d.

Marulan.—On the 26th October, from Cowarra: Yellow sided ox, white back, belly, and tail, branded AR on rump, 4 on thigh off side, like OAK on hip, DE on ribs, AL on shoulder, near side. Brindle ox, face, back, belly, and tail white, blind off eye, wide horns, illegible brand near and off rump, like c on thigh, FA or BA off ribs. Brown and white spotted ox, apparently F or R off rump. Strawberry ox, g in circle off rump, DE near ribs. Black ox, piece out of each ear, like HN on rump and ribs, TE or B on back near side. Red cow, white back, belly, and tail, CR conjoined near rump; damages, 2d. each. Black and white steer, like JP on rump and thigh, brand burned or cut out near rump. Black steer, piece out of near ear, TB off rump. Red steer, like PM on rump, 8D on ribs off side; damages, 6d. each. If not claimed will be sold on 21st November. W. Addison. 12s. 6d.

Bungendore.—On the 9th October, by Mr. T. Shanahan, Sen., of Molonglo, for trespass: Light roan entire colt, appears to be about three years old, white points, blaze, branded like MFH on near shoulder; damages, £5. Also, on 10th October, by Mr. T. Rutledge, of Molonglo, for trespass: Brown entire colt, appears to be about two years old, brown muzzle, black legs, mane, and tail, branded like MFH near shoulder. Chesnut or light bay entire colt, blaze, white on back of fetlocks on each leg, branded like MFH on near shoulder; damages, £5 each. Also, on the 15th October, by Mr. T. Shanahan, senior, of Molonglo, for trespass: Dark bay horse, near hind fetlock white, old sore on back, wart under near eye, short switch tail, appears to be a rig, branded WG under mane off side. The above are now re-advertised this 24th October. If the above are not claimed within twenty-one days they will be sold. J. Dwyer. 13s. 3d.

Mendee.—From the estate of C. B. Lowe, Esq.: Red bullock, branded CK off rump, W near rump. Roan bullock, branded EB off rump. Dark red bullock, apparently 4 off rump, TJ near rump. Strawberry cow, 2 off rump, ⊐ JR under off shoulder, cross near ribs. To be sold in twenty-four days from the date of first publication if not previously released. W. A. Sampson. 9s. 9d.

West Maitland.—On the 27th October, from Bolwarra: Red or brown heifer, belly, feet, and bottom of tail white, branded apparently J J sideways on near rump. Red steer, down horns, rump, both hind feet, and part of tail white, same brand on off rump. Red steer, star, back, belly, and inside of both hind legs white, same brand. Brown heifer, belly and part of hind legs and tail white, same brand. Red steer, star, belly and tail white, same brand. Red steer, bottom of tail white, branded like ꝯMR on off rump, apparently BOT on off ribs; damages 2s. each. If not released will be sold on the 24th November. T. Ludsam. 11s.

Gunning.—On the 27th October, from the Estate of Mr. P. Best, near Gunning: Bay colt, 13 hands high six years old, star on forehead, long tail, two fore legs white, near hind leg white, branded JS with ⌐ over off neck. If not released on or before the 19th November, he will be sold. S. Crowther. 9s. 3d

Queensbar.—On the 21st October, by G. T. Palmer, Esq.: Mouse coloured bullock, branded apparently MM near rump, apparently 1 on shoulder same side, and WM ribs near side. Red bullock, wide horns, branded WW rump, WG ribs, and 3 shoulder off side. Red poley cow, strawberry face, branded CC rump, and apparently 7 hip near side, with a yellow bull calf, unbranded. Red heifer, snail horns, no brand visible. Yellow bullock, branded LT rump, and JW ribs off side. Black yearling steer, branded like YH ribs, H shoulder, and illegible brand near off side. Dark red cow, branded apparently Moo ribs milking side. Red yearling heifer, branded like ⊃ hip, milking side. Brindle cow, branded DT rump milking side. Yellow spotted yearling heifer, branded either GC or CC rump milking side. White cow, branded either TB or TS ribs, piece out of ear milking side. Black steer, branded HP ribs near side. White heifer, yearling, illegible brand hip milking side. White yearling heifer, no visible brand. White yearling heifer, poley, no visible brand. Black cow, no visible brand, with a dark red bull calf, unbranded. Red yearling steer, no visible brand. Red poley steer, branded apparently ⌐ R reversed rump near side, and apparently JCO ribs off side. Yellow steer, snail horns, no visible brand. Red and white cow, black under eyes, no visible brand, with a yellow and white heifer calf, unbranded. Also, on the 23rd instant, from Mr. M'Carthy's station: Yellow bullock, branded RP rump, and 2 within circle ribs off side, and ⊐R rump near side. Strawberry yearling heifer, illegible brand hip, and L ribs near side. Red and white spotted working bullock, branded IW rump, and apparently 2 shoulder near side, apparently A8 ribs off side. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Yellow cow, black and belly white, dewlap slit, cocked horns, branded Boyn neck, apparently a large H over O rump, and W88 ribs near side. Large red working bullock, branded apparently J W ribs near side, hole in off ear. Yellow and white heifer, illegible brand hip milking side. Red and white strawberry heifer, branded apparently LD hip near side. Brown and white heifer, branded like MJp milking side. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 19th November they will be sold. J. J. Wright. £1 2s. 3d.

Wilberforce.—October 28: Brindle and white bullock, off ear cut off, something like a brand on off thigh but not legible. Grey and white bull, both ears torn, branded on off hip WH. If not released they will be sold on the 24th November. R. W. Corcoran. 8.

Anvil Creek.—October 22: White cow, red ears and muzzle, illegible brand off ribs, strawberry male calf, unbranded. Also, on the 28th: Red heifer, branded US J over, off ribs. Strawberry steer, branded JM near ribs. Strawberry heifer, branded W ⊄ off rump. Yellow sided heifer, off ear notched, branded W ⊄ off rump. Brindle and white heifer branded W ⊄ off rump. Black or brown sided steer, branded W ⊄ off rump. Red cow, branded JD or JL off ribs. Red heifer, no legible brand. White poley steer, speckled face and neck, branded J W off thigh; damages 3d. each. If not released will be sold on the 27th November. E. Franks. 11s 6d.

Blacman's Swamp.—On the 24th October, from Mr. Nicholson's, Guyong: Light dapple grey horse, long white mane and tail, branded like ⊄ 3 under conjoined off shoulder, about six years old, about 15 hands high. Chesnut colt, blaze down the face, branded JR near shoulder, R under near eye, one year old; damages, 6d. each. To be sold on the 18th November. E. Smith. 10s. 3d.

Montefiores.—On the 21st October, from Nanima Estate: Black entire horse,

TO LET, Camperdown Lodge, the residence of the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney. For terms apply to
JOHN KETTLE,
6914 Druitt-street.

TO LET,

THE House and Premises lately in the occupation of Mr. Duguid, Cook's River Road, containing six rooms, with garden, stabling, &c. For particulars apply at C. N. Hunt's Upholstery Warehouse, Jamison-street.
Immediate possession can be given. 6857

TO BE LET, AT COOK'S RIVER.

THE very excellent Cottage and Garden, near St. Peter's, recently occupied by Dr. Little.
A Cottage of eight rooms, with a first-rate market garden of considerable extent, at Wolli Creek, one mile from the Dam.
Rent moderate to respectable tenants; and application may be made on the premises, or to Mr. Duguid's Gardener, Cook's River.
7125

MARINE RESIDENCE, AT WATSON'S BAY.

TO LET, for a period of three, six, nine, or twelve months, a beautiful Cottage Residence at Watson's Bay—partially furnished, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply at the *Herald* Office for further reference. 7046

TO LET

THAT well-known commodious and gentlemanly residence, lately occupied by John Betts, Esq., deceased, situate on the Glebe-road, and adjoining the estate of the late Dr. Bowman.
The house comprises a good entrance hall, handsome dining and drawing rooms, numerous bed-chambers, butler's pantry, store-room, laundry, &c. The offices, stabling, coach-house, &c., are detached.
The premises extend over about seven acres, tastefully laid out in ornamental and pleasure garden, vinery, kitchen garden, paddocks, &c., &c.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION CAN BE GIVEN.
Apply to Mr. H. B. Bradley, Pitt-street, Sydney.
RENT, £100 PER ANNUM. 5804

COTTAGE AND GARDEN TO LET.

A PRETTY SNUG COTTAGE, containing five large and two small rooms, with detached kitchen, stable, coach-house, fowl houses, &c., and from four to five acres of orchard and garden ground, securely fenced in, and plentifully supplied with pure water all the year round.
This property has only just been thoroughly repaired and painted, is pleasantly situated within two miles of Sydney, on the Cook's River Road, not more than three hundred yards from St. Stephen's Church, Camperdown, and will be let at the low rent of £36 per annum.
Apply to R. M. ROBEY,
6690 427, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET,

THE Governor Bourke Hotel, at Singleton, Patrick's Plains, now in full trade. A respectable party will be liberally dealt with. Possession can be given immediately.
Application to be made to the proprietor, on the premises.
6114 THOMAS CULLEN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOOK SALE.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction at his Mart, 78, King-street,
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY,
At half-past six o'clock,
A number of New Books, amongst which will be—
Burns's Works and Life, 5 vols., edited by the Ettrick Shepherd
Bell's System of Geography, 6 vols. large 8vo., 1841, plates
Fleetwood's History of the Bible, large 8vo., plates
Baxter's Saint's Everlasting Rest, large 8vo., edited by J. J. Carruthers
The Weekly Christian Teacher, 3 vols., large 8vo.
Dewar's Manual of Family Devotions, thick large 8vo. vol., 1841
Hunter's Sacred Biography, large 8vo.
Haweis's Commentary on the New Testament, 4to., plates
Fleetwood's Life of Christ, with the lives of the Evangelists, Apostles, and chief Disciples, large 8vo., plates, 1842
Bunyan's whole Allegorical Works, in large 8vo. volume, plates
Macaulay's Medical Dictionary, designed for popular use, including the diseases most frequent in warm climates, large 8vo.
Lives of eminent and illustrious Englishmen, from Alfred the Great to the present time, 8 vols. octavo
Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works, 4 vols.
The County of Fife, illustrated, 3 vols. 4to.
Mahan's Civil Engineering, edited by Barlow
The Lakes of Scotland, illustated, thick 4to.
WITH
A number of Engravings
Some Law Books
One large map of Ireland, 6½ feet by 4½ feet
One ditto of England
One ditto Dixon's New South Wales
AND
A general assortment of Popular Books.
6988

JEWELLERY, BEADS, CHAINS, NECKLACES, PLATEDWARE, &c., &c., &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on
FRIDAY, THE 6TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of the above goods, comprising—
Brooches
Necklaces
Black beads
Guard chains
Rings
Snuffers and trays
Tea trays
Coloured beads
Waiters
Plain and fancy trays
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 7045

UNRESERVED SALE.

TO CLOSE A BUSINESS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Has received instructions from Mrs. Woolcott to sell by public competition, on her premises, George-street, (previous to her retiring from business), on
WEDNESDAY, 11TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,
THE REMAINDER of her Extensive Stock, comprising—
Boys' cloth, jean, and plaid dresses
Ditto ditto ditto trousers
Ladies' white muslin dresses
Ditto drawn silk bonnets
Children's de laine, jean, cambric, and white pelisses
Ditto ditto ditto frocks
Ditto silk and satin bonnets
Worked Berlin patterns
China ribbons, netting silks, chenille rolios
Worked collars and capes
Gauze handkerchiefs and scarfs
Children's gloves, cotton socks, mitts, &c.
Berlin wool, lambs' wool, and rug worsted.

The above presents an excellent opportunity for families to supply themselves with children's clothing and other necessaries, as the whole will be sold without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 7165

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND SHIPPERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions from MR. JOHN RICKARDS, (who is retiring from business,) To sell by auction, on his premises, No. 456, GEORGE-STREET,
THIS DAY, 5TH NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
The whole of his magnificent stock of drapery, silk mercery, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery, China goods, slops, blankets, &c., &c.
WITHOUT RESERVE:
Comprising a general assortment of the undermentioned articles, all of which are of the best description:—
Rich black and white plain satins
" " " " figured ditto
" " ducapes
" " coloured figured and plain ditto
" fancy bonnet ribbons
" " cap ditto
" plain satin and sarsnet ditto
A splendid assortment of lace goods
" " " habits, kid gloves
" " " gentlemen's ditto
" " " habits, silk and thread
White and black cotton hose
" " " silk ditto
Children's socks
Men's half-hose
" lambs-wool hose
" " half-hose
" merino and lambs-wool vests
" " " pants
30 to 36 inch shirting calicos
36 inch superior longcloths
72 to 80 inch sheetings
30 to 36 " grey shirtings
72 inch sheetings
36 " apron checks
White and drab moleskins
Cotton and linen ticks
Striped shirtings
Scotch twilled ditto
Welsh and Lancashire flannels
3-4 and 7-8 long lawns
7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens
A splendid assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of—
Tattings, Valenciennes, Lisle, and gimp laces, bobbin nets, whisker blonds, &c.
White and coloured muslin dresses
6-4 checked and jaconet muslins
Scotch cambrics and handkerchiefs
5-8 lawn and French cambric ditto
Pongee and grass-cloth ditto
Corahs and fancy bandannas
Black bandannas, Brussels, and ducapes
Ladies' fancy handkerchiefs
4-4 to 6-4 bordered merino turnovers
8-4 and 9-4 " " shawls
8-4 and 9-4 Shetland "
8-4 and 9-4 printed Cashmere "
8-4 black satin shawls
10-4 black satin and moire scarfs
Black gimps and fringes
" Doubles and galloons
Artificial flowers
Tuscan bonnets
" Hats
Fancy silk bonnets
A large assortment of baby linen, consisting of—
Long and short robes
French cambric caps
" " Gowns
Cloaks and hoods
Rich de laine dresses
" Printed muslin ditto
Rich town print cambrics
" " " Furnitures
7-8 and 9-8 Navy blue prints
9-4 to 11-4 blankets
9-4 to 12-4 white counterpanes
10-4 coloured "
Superior checked shirts
" Regatta "
" White shirts, linen collars, &c.
White and drab moleskin trousers
Blue cloth jackets and trousers
" Pilot coats
" and scarlet serge shirts
A large lot of China goods, consisting of—
Rich satins and silks, shawls, handkerchiefs, trunks, grass cloths, chessmen, backgammon boards, preserves, paintings, curiosities, &c., &c.
The best assorted stock of haberdashery ever offered for sale by auction, consisting of—
Tapes of all sorts, cottons, pins, needles, buttons, stay and boot laces, mending cotton, thimbles, sewing silks, velvet ribbons, cotton cord, pasteboard, threads, cheese cloths, willows, buckram, &c., &c.
Brown and fancy silk parasols
" " cotton "
Brown and green silk and cotton umbrellas
Immediately after the sale of drapery, &c., the whole of the fixtures, glasses, cases, and chairs, will be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale. 6833

HANDSOME SHOW-ROOM GLASS, SHOP FIXTURES, AND GAS FITTINGS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. John Rickards, No. 456, George-street,
THIS DAY, 5TH NOVEMBER,
One handsome show room glass, 6 feet x 4 feet, well suited for a show room
The whole of the superior fixtures, counters, drawers, lace boxes, desks, &c, &c., the whole of which are in excellent order, and well adapted for a drapery establishment.
ALSO,
Three very handsome bronzed gas light burners.
Terms at sale. 7149

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF RICHARD SHAW, OF KENT-STREET NORTH, SHOEMAKER.

MR. ROBERTS will sell by auction, by order of the official assignee,
ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7,
At eleven precisely,
All the household furniture, tools of trade, lasts, culinary utensils, crockery, and effects.
Terms, cash. 7118

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN GUNNING, SENIOR, BUILDER.

MR. ROBERTS will sell by auction, by order of the official assignee,
ON FRIDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER,
At half-past twelve precisely,
BEHIND MR. DONOVAN'S, IRONMONGER, GEORGE-STREET,
Scaffolding and flooring boards
Window and door frames
Double purchase winch and tackle
Loose building stone
Loose irons, bench, trussels, &c.
AFTERWARDS, ON THE PREMISES, OPPOSITE THE PATENT SLIP,
About twenty perches wrought stone, for building.
Terms, cash. 7117

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

MR. ROBERTS is instructed by the proprietor, Mr. Adam, who is returning to Britain, to sell by auction, at his residence, Crown-street,
ON THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER,
At noon,
The usual assortment of superior Household Furniture, glass, crockery, plate and plated ware, books, culinary utensils, &c.
Terms, cash. 6587

NOTICE.

TO be sold, at the Police Office, Parramatta, on the 9th November, 1846—
One Copper Still
Eleven Casks
And sundry other articles.
JOHN RYAN,
100 Chief Constable.

J. G. COHEN'S SALE—EARTHENWARE,

THIS DAY, AT ROOMS,
COMPRISING—
IRONSTONE gilt dinner sets, chamber sets
Packages assorted willow ware, suitable for stores
Chamber sets, ewers, basins, &c.
Packages assorted cups, saucers, bowls, jugs, mugs, &c.
Terms at sale. 7167

15 CRATES EARTHENWARE, JUST LANDED.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 5TH,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
15 crates earthenware, comprising—
Breakfast bowls and saucers
Bowls, jugs, and mugs
Willow plates
" dishes, covered dishes, baking dishes, tureens, salads, &c.
Chamber services
Jugs and basins and chambers
Dinner sets—full and half sets
And a variety of other goods
Terms at sale. 7011

20 TIERCES FIRST QUALITY SALT BEEF.

TO BUTCHERS, SHIPOWNERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, 6TH NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
20 Tierces first quality prime Mess Beef, in quantities to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 7080

HOLLOWWARE, PATENT HEMP.

TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, 6TH NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Two hogsheads hollowware, comprising—
Oval boilers
Saucepans
Kettles
Tea kitchens, &c.
Two bales patent hemp.
Terms at sale. 7081

IRON BEDSTEADS, TRAYS, PAPER, BASILS, SHOES, COPPER NAILS, STEEL PENS, &c.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on
FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
Three cases iron bedsteads
One case elegant papier-machie trays, in sets
One case trays, plain and centres
One bale paper
Two trunks ladies' and children's shoes
One case steel pens
One cask 1 inch copper nails
Thirty dozen basils, shoemaker's and saddler's
Terms, cash. 7132

TO SHOEMAKERS, IRONMONGERS, DEALERS IN GRINDERY, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on
FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
One case Shoe Threads, consisting of—
Patent hemp, 1 and 2 oz. balls, closing line, white, boiled, and yellow, stitching line, boiled and light coloured, &c.
WARRANTED SOUND, AND WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
Terms, cash. 7131

FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

TO WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, BAKERS, IRONMONGERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,
About 100 dozen Byass's bottled porter, in casks of 4 dozen each, in prime condition
Twenty cases lemon syrup, 1 dozen each
Eight quarter-casks sherry
Twenty quarter-casks ditto
Fifty quarter-casks ditto
Eighty cases London bottled port
Five cases Todd's ditto ditto
Ten cases London bottled sherry.
Terms at sale. 7120

FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

RED AND WHITE HERRINGS, AND WASHING SODA.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,
240 half-barrels } red and white herrings
30 barrels }
9 casks washing soda
In lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. 7042

TUESDAY, 10TH INSTANT.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to offer for public sale, WITHOUT RESERVE,
At his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
CHINESE COMMODITIES,
NOW LANDING, EX "SIR JOHN BYNG," consisting of—
SOFT GOODS, SILKS, &c.
Grasscloths—plain and flowered green silk mosquito netting
Crape shawls, of all prices and colours
Satins
Gros de Naples
Black silk handkerchiefs
Pongee handkerchiefs
Floss silks
Black ribbon, assorted
Thread, &c.
LACQUERED WARES.
Trays, tea poys, decanter slides
Bread baskets, work boxes
Tea-caddies, chess-boards
Fans, &c.
CHINA-WARE.
Comprising—one dinner and two tea sets, complete, of the most
SUPERB SAMPLE OF CHINESE MANUFACTURES PROCURABLE IN CANTON.
MEDICINES.
Consisting of—best Turkey rhubarb, cubebs, camphor, gamboge, quicksilver, &c.
ALSO,
Bamboo and rattan chairs and stools.
TOYS.
Mother-o'-pearl buttons, hats, matting, and a variety of other articles.
TOGETHER WITH
50 Tubs sugar-candy, and a few boxes of the finest
GUNPOWDER AND PEKOE TEAS.
Terms at sale.
SAMPLES ON VIEW AT THE MART.
7112

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY

MR. SAMUEL LYONS, at the Commissariat Stores,
THIS DAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1846,
At ten o'clock,
On account of the Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy, the undermentioned articles, landed from the troop ship *Java*,
Casks, staves, heading, hoops, bread bags, lime juice, cases with bottles. 6948

TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF
MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOSKING,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
REMAINING ASSETS IN LOTS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, Corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
TUESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
THE REMAINING ASSETS IN THE ESTATE OF MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOSKING,
Consisting of
SUNDRY LOTS,
as allotted in a schedule of assets in the hands of the auctioneer, or in such other lot or lots as may suit the convenience of purchasers.
Every information regarding these assets will be furnished on application to the auctioneer, or to Mr. Marjoribanks, accountant to the estate, Bank of Australia Buildings, George-street. 6278

SHOEMAKERS' LASTS, PEASMEAL, STATIONERY, PAINTS, SPECTACLES, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 5TH,
At 11 o'clock
One cask assorted shoemakers' lasts
One case 39 tins peasemeal
Two cases sealing and bottling wax and wafers
German silver spectacles, assorted
Assorted paints, in 21 lb. cases, and various other sundries
Terms at sale. 7140

DRAPERY.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 5TH,
At eleven o'clock,
70 Pieces super shirtings
5 Ditto regatta ditto
10 Ditto small pattern prints
10 Ditto blue checks
5 Ditto cotton tick
120 Quilting waistcoats
3 Pieces cotton diaper
12 Ditto roll jacconets
20 Dozen women's stockings
82 Pieces calico
12 Bolts patent canvas
37 Pieces brown drill
36 Pieces brown Hollands, assorted widths
145 Yards black blond lace
Fancy silk purses, satin stocks, opera ties, fancy cravats, boys' belts, needles, cases fitted with Perk's best needles, shirt collars, &c.
Terms at sale. 7139

TALLY-HO AND SPANKER.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the
CATTLE MARKET,
THIS DAY, 5TH NOVEMBER,
At three o'clock,
THE CELEBRATED BROWN GELDING
"TALLY-HO,"
Age four years, got by Mr. Lawson's imported horse "Emigrant," out of the thorough-bred mare "Silver Tail."
The performances of Tally-Ho have been so prominently before the public, that it is thought unnecessary to recapitulate them here. Suffice it to say, that he is acknowledged by the best judges to be the most promising horse at present on the Australian turf.
ALSO,
SPANKER,
A bay gelding got by Problem out of a Whisker mare, age four years.
Spanker appeared as a winner for the first time at the late Penrith Races, where he carried off the Maiden Plate and Tally-Ho Stakes. His speed is equal to that of any other horse in the colony, and his endurance is extraordinary. He is a very pleasant hack, a good gig horse, and leaps well.
Terms and conditions at sale. 7160

THE BRITISH YEOMAN.

CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

MR MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the Cattle Market,
THIS DAY, 5TH NOVEMBER,
At three o'clock,
THE BRITISH YEOMAN so well known as to need no description.
☞ He is to be seen until the day of sale, at Dr. Brown's residence, Parramatta.
Terms at sale, 7161

MARES AND FILLIES.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the Cattle Market,
THIS DAY, 5TH NOVEMBER,
At three o'clock,
20 HEAD of choice Mares and Fillies. The Mares are in foal to, and the Fillies are got by, the thorough-bred imported Horse "Cantator."
Terms at sale. 7073

MILCH COWS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the Cattle Market,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER,
At 3 o'clock,
4 VERY superior bred Milch Cows, all quiet, and broken to bail, one of them now in full milk.
Terms at sale. 7157

BRUSHWARE, CUTLERY, WHIPS, &c., &c.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public at his Rooms, George-street,
ON SATURDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,
ONE cask broom heads, military shoe brushes, scrubbing brusher, horse brushes, water brushes, curry combs, hunting whips, gig whips
One case pen and pocket knives, table knives and forks, cast steel bradawl blades, brass key cocks, &c.
Terms at sale. 7158

THE PLEASURE YACHT "NEMESIS."

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at Moore's Wharf, on
SATURDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER,
At half-past one,
THE well-known Pleasure Yacht *NEMESIS*; she is cutter-rigged, decked, copper-fastened, with additional sails, oars, dingy, fishing gear, chain moorings, &c., &c.; in fact, every requisite for a gentleman's pleasure boat.
May be seen at Moore's Wharf.
Terms—Cash. 7163

SELECT LIBRARY.

COMPREHENDING, AMONG OTHER WORKS—
Malte Brun's "Geographie Universelle," Facciolati Totius Latinatis Lexicon; Seapula's Greek Lexicon, Cicero Orellei, Ouvres de Montesquiere, Lamé Pours de Physique, Francoeur Geoderie, Cambpell on the Gospels, Bishop of Chester's Expository Writings, Brogniave's Tableau des Terrains, &c.; Dr. Thomas Brown's Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind, Wordsworth's Christian Institutes, Leland's Writings on the Evidences, Willis's Sacred Geography, Dictionare de l'Academie Française, Beudaut's Mineralogy, Sharon Turner's Sacred History of the World, Bloomfield's Greek Testament, Fifteen inch Celestial Globe, Chemical and Geological Cabinets, Engravings, Martin's Deluge, and Danby's Opening of the Sixth Seal.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 5TH NOVEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,
A CHOICE and SELECT LIBRARY, comprehending—
Theology
Mathematics
Natural Philosophy
History
Classics
Celestial Globe, 15 inch
Geological Cabinets, containing 72 specimens
Large Engraving—"Martin's Deluge"
Large Engraving—"Danby's Opening the Sixth Seal"
Three Bookcases
Three Chests Drawers, &c.
Catalogues are in course of preparation.
A number of very strong cedar cases, well made, and fitted up expressly to hold books.
Terms at sale. 7159

CHOICE NEW BOOKS, HANDSOMELY BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED.

Just Landed, ex Urgent,

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,
2 CASES new and handsomely bound illustrated Books, comprising—
Waverley Novels, complete — Lockhart's Life of Scott
Finden's Illustrations to Byron
Ditto ditto Waverley Novels
Handy Andy—Harry Lorrequer
Scott's Napoleon—Spectator
Mysteries of Paris, by Eugene Sue
The Wandering Jew, by ditto
Scotland Illustrated
Great Britain Illustrated, by Westall
Ireland Illustrated
Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel
Life of Wellington—Burns's Works, 8vo.
Byron's Dramas and Byron's Don Juan
Hinton's America, 2 vols. 4to.
Hogarth, by Truslet—Plutarch's Lives
Martin's Colonies
Massinger's Plays—Swift's Works
Percy's Reliques of English Poetry
Shakspeare's Works, complete
China and India, by Miss Corner
Spenser's Works—The Fairie Queen, &c.
Pope's Homer—Valpy's Ovid
Francis's Horace
Heath's Gallery, illustrated
Doctor Syntax, 3 vols., complete
Ball Room Guide—Work-table Book
Walker's Dictionary, 8vo., cloth
Middleton's Cicero—Ferguson's Rome
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress
Doddridge's Sermons, 4 vols.
Buck's Harmonies
Henry on Prayer
Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne's Works
Arms of Peers and Book of Crests
Hood's Whimsicalities
Boccaccio's Decameron
Don Quixote—Asmodeus
Williamson's Oriental Sports
With an immense variety of Books too numerous for an advertisement.
Terms at sale. 7162

FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

HOUSE IN GLOUCESTER-STREET.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF THE LATE MR. JOHN GARDENER.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the executor of the late Mr. Gardener, to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1846,
Sale at twelve precisely,
Part of "All that piece or parcel of Land, "situate in the town of Sydney, "parish of St. Philip, county of "Cumberland, allotment No. 13 of "section No. 75, bounded on the "east by Gloucester street, bearing "south 16 degrees 30 minutes west "37 links; on the north by allotment No. 14, and being granted in "accordance with a report, No. 571, "made on the 2nd February, 1845, "by the Commissioners appointed "under the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 4 Wm. IV., No. 9."
WITH THE HOUSE ERECTED THEREON.
Terms.—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at three months.
☞ Quit-rent paid up. 6657

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BERRIMA, CAMDEN, AND ADJACENT COUNTRY.

TWO VALUABLE TOWN ALLOTMENTS,

IN THE TOWN OF BERRIMA,
VIZ.:—
LOT 4 OF SECTION 14.
" 5 " 14.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Proprietor, to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1846,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement two roods, in the town of Berrima, county of Camden, being allotment No. 4 of section 14, situate in Surry-street.
ALSO,
All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement two roods, in the town of Berrima, county of Camden, being allotment No. 5 of section 14, situate in Surry-street.
Terms—Cash. 6476

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

WEST MAITLAND.

2 ALLOTMENTS OF BUILDING LAND.

CHARLES-STREET, WEST MAITLAND.

By order of the Executor of the late Mr. Gardener.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1846,
Sale at twelve o'clock precisely,
LOT 1—All that piece or parcel of Land, being Lot 27, situate in Charles-street, West Maitland, turning in from High-street, towards the Race Course—49 x 128 feet.
LOT 2—All that other piece or parcel of Land, being Lot 28, situate in Charles-street, West Maitland, adjoining the above—49 x 128.
Terms at sale. 6655

FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

THE GOLDEN GROVE PROPERTY,

KNOWN AS

HUTCHINSON'S PADDOCK, BY AUCTION.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE INHABITANTS OF SYDNEY, MORE PARTICULARLY THE WORKING CLASSES.

OPENING SALE OF
26 ACRES OF
THE GOLDEN GROVE ESTATE,
NOW IN THE OCCUPATION OF
MR. ALDERMAN HILL,
AT A NOMINAL RENT OF £45 PER ANNUM.

MR. STUBBS is favoured with instructions from William Hutchinson, Esq.,
TO ANNOUNCE THE ABSOLUTE LEASE,
FOR A TERM OF 21 YEARS, OF
All that piece or parcel of land, adjoining the present residence of Mrs. Chisholm, containing,
26 ACRES,
KNOWN AS
HUTCHINSON'S PADDOCK.
The auction will take place at the Mart, King-street, on
FRIDAY, 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1846,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
AS PER PLAN AT THE MART, &c.
ONE ACRE,
LOT 1.—Is situated at the corner leading to the Grange, opposite the NEWTOWN TOLL BAR, with extensive frontages to the Newtown and Grange Roads. A capital situation for business.
ONE ACRE EACH,
LOTS 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, have extensive frontages to the Grange Road, and are nicely situated for Villa plots.
ONE ACRE EACH,
LOTS 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25, have extensive frontages to the Old Newtown Road, pleasantly situated.
ONE ACRE EACH,
LOTS 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26, have extensive frontages to Wilson-street, connecting the Chippendale and Redfern with Newtown and Sydney. Excellent situations for Homesteads, &c.
NOTE.—The whole of the above lands will be let by public auction for the period of 21 years, as per conditions and terms at sale.
For further particulars parties are respectfully referred to Messrs. Nichols and Williams, solicitors, Pitt-street. 6527

WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE PURCHASE OF GOOD PROPERTY AT ILLAWARRA,

BY MR. STUBBS.

THE UNDERMENTIONED GRANTS OF LAND HAVING BEEN PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THE AUCTIONEER FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL,

MR. STUBBS announces that he has been instructed to sell the same by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
WEDNESDAY, 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER,
Sale at 12 o'clock precisely,
LOT 1.
All that piece or parcel of land, on the American Creek, Illawarra, commencing fifteen chains west of the north-west corner of Henry Gordon's twenty-three acres purchase; and bounded on the north by Crown land, being a line bearing west thirteen chains; on the west by Crown land, being a line bearing south eleven chains fifty links; on the south by a measured portion of thirteen acres, being a line bearing east thirteen chains; and on the east by a part of a measured portion of twenty and a half acres, being a line bearing north eleven chains fifty links. Lot 18, in pursuance of the proclamation of 6th May, 1844, containing fifteen acres.
LOT 2.
All that piece or parcel of land, near Mount Kera, Illawarra, commencing fifty-four chains north and one chain west of the south-west corner of J. Buckland's one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres grant; and bounded on the north by a measured portion of twenty-three acres, being a line bearing west eleven chains fifty links; on the west by a line bearing south twenty chains; on the south by a line bearing east eleven chains fifty links; and on the east by a road, one chain wide, being a line bearing north twenty chains, dividing it from Buckland's grant aforesaid. Lot 19, in pursuance of the proclamation of 3rd August, 1844, containing twenty-three acres.
LOT 3.
All that piece or parcel of land at Illawarra, commencing at the north-west corner of John Brown's purchase of seventy-five acres, and bounded on the east by the western boundary of that land, being a line bearing south twenty-five chains; on the south by the northern boundary of a measured portion of sixty-seven acres, being a line bearing west twenty-one chains; on the west by a line bearing north twenty-five chains, and on the north by a line bearing east twenty-one chains. Lot 8, proclaimed on 10th February, 1844, containing 52 acres.
LOT 4.
All that piece or parcel of land, at Illawarra, commencing at the north-west corner of Henry Bates's purchase of sixty-four acres, and bounded on the east by the western boundary of that land, being a line bearing south thirty-two chains; on the south by the northern boundary of R. M. Westmacott's purchase of one hundred and five acres, being a line bearing west twenty-one chains; on the west by a line bearing north thirty-two chains; on the north by the southern boundary of a measured portion of 52 acres, being a line bearing east twenty-one chains. Lot 7, proclaimed on 10th February, 1844, containing 67 acres.
IN THE TOWN OF KIAMA.
LOT 5.
All that piece or parcel of land, in town of Kiama, suburban lot No. 3, bounded on the north by Minumurra-street, being a line bearing north sixty-three degrees west eight chains; on the west by allotment No. 5, being a line bearing south twenty-seven degrees west five chains; on the south by allotment No. 4, being a line bearing south sixty-three degrees east eight chains; and on the east by allotment No. 2, being a line bearing north twenty-seven degrees east five chains. Lot 13, in pursuance of the proclamation of 6th May, 1844, containing 4 acres.
LOT 6.
All that piece or parcel of land in Kiama, town of Kiama, suburban lot number four, bounded on the north by allotment number three, being a line bearing north sixty-three degrees west eight chains; on the west by allotment number five, being a line bearing south twenty-seven degrees west five chains; on the south by Terralong-street, being a line bearing south sixty-three degrees east eight chains; and on the east by allotment number one, being a line bearing north twenty-seven degrees east five chains. Lot 14, in pursuance of the Proclamation of 6th May, 1844, containing 4 acres.
The titles to the above most important town, suburban, villa, and country properties are comprised in a series of sealed grants, subject to no quit-rent whatever.
They have been selected and purchased by the proprietor as occasion served, on account of their situation for the erection of handsome villas in the beautiful district of Illawarra, and manufactories, &c.
Terms liberal—made known at the sale.
6355

TO SMALL FARMERS AND INDUSTRIOUS GARDENERS, &c.

A NICE AGRICULTURAL FARM OF 50 ACRES,

WITH FRONTAGE TO THE COLAH CREEK, HAWKESBURY.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction,
AT THE MART, KING-STREET,
ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1846,
A valuable Farm of 50 Acres, situate in the Parish Berowta, Hawkesbury River, with 16 acres cleared land, included in which are four acres of fine promising maize, and one acre of potatoes.
There is also a good bark hut ready to receive the future proprietor, and a quantity of agricultural implements will be given in with the estate.
NOTE.—One of the great advantages said to attend the possession of
A SMALL FARM,
is the facility which it is supposed to afford to the frugal and industrious labourer of raising himself in the scale of society.
Terms at sale. 6656

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, No. 180, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARLEY MOW.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction,
ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1846,
ON THE PREMISES, NO. 180, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
At twelve o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Plain and elbow chairs, sofa, loo table, chimney glasses, carpets and rugs, fender and fire irons, book case, set dining tables, chimney ornaments, four-post bedsteads, bedding, hair and flock mattresses, washstands, chest drawers, dressing tables, &c., chest tools, six carpenters' benches, with screws, building materials, ladders, sashes, doors, window framing, shutters, and various other articles too numerous to mention.
ALSO,
A small family library.
Terms—Cash. 6903

THE RILEY ESTATE.

TWO NICE NEAT COTTAGES,

PRODUCING £30 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE WEEKLY, SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF GOULBURN AND EDWARD STREETS, SYDNEY.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor, previous to his departure for England, to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
SATURDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
Two handsome and exceedingly well-built Cottages, with stone foundations, situate on a gradual descent at the southern extremity of the Riley Estate, with a fine western aspect.
This pretty spot is particularly interesting to a stranger, as affording a most beautiful view of the south-western parts of the City, Redfern, Chippendale, Glebe, and the country for many miles.
Terms.—Half cash, and the residue to be paid on giving possession. 7044

SALE OF ALL THE EXCELLENT SURPLUS FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, CARRIAGE, CARRIAGE HORSES, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, &C.

AT THE RESIDENCE OF
COLONEL ANDERSON, C.B. & K.H.,
NEWLANDS, PARRAMATTA.

MR. STUBBS is favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at Newlands, the residence of Colonel Anderson, Parramatta,
ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1846.
Sale at twelve o'clock precisely,
The whole of the surplus furniture and household effects, consisting of—
Dining and other tables, chairs, carpets bedsteads, drawers, wardrobe, fenders and fire irons, hearth rugs, glass, China
Splendid toned PIANOFORTE, by Collard
Handsome carriage, by Scott and Martin, (nearly new), beautiful pair of bay carriage horses, with black points, and four milch cows.
Fuller particulars of which, with many other articles, will be made known at the sale.
Terms, cash on delivery. 6910

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF THE LATE JOHN COYLE, ESQ.; SITUATE IN THE TOWNS OF RAYMOND TERRACE, DUNGOG, CARCOAR, MUDGEE, BERRIMA, SCONE, AND BATHURST.

POSITIVE SALE.

MR. STUBBS is favoured with instructions from the Executors and Trustees of the late respected John Coyle, Esq., to sell by public auction, on
WEDNESDAY, 2ND DAY OF DECEMBER,
At the Mart, King-street,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
The whole of the undermentioned highly judicious selection of valuable properties, viz.:—
Lots 7 section 16, Town of Raymond Terrace, containing 2 roods
8 " ditto ditto ditto 2 ditto
9 " ditto ditto ditto 2 ditto
10 " ditto ditto ditto 2 ditto
15 " ditto ditto ditto 2 ditto
16 " ditto ditto ditto 2 ditto
12 " 34 Town of Bathurst ditto 2 do.
14 " 15 ditto ditto 2 ditto
6 " 26 Berrima ditto 2 ditto
9 " 12 Mudgee ditto 2 ditto
10 " 12 ditto ditto 2 ditto
19 " 11 Scone ditto 2 ditto
7 " 15 Carcoar ditto 2 ditto
8 " ditto ditto ditto 2 ditto
9 " ditto ditto ditto 2 ditto
18 " 9 Dungog ditto 2 ditto
No. 3 Suburban lot, Bathurst, 5 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches, &c., &c., &c.
The above valuable town properties having been selected with great care and judgment, come with every recommendation to present or intending residents in the respective localities. To the capitalist they offer an excellent opportunity of investing a small amount, with a certain prospect of realizing in a few years several hundreds per cent, and nothing can be more satisfactory as to title, being
GRANTS FROM THE CROWN.
Terms at sale. 7123

WEDNESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

SEVEN HOUSES AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

IN THE AGRICULTURAL TOWN OF WINDSOR.

TO THE INHABITANTS, FARMERS, TRADERS, AND OTHERS, RESIDING IN AND ABOUT WINDSOR.

MR. STUBBS is favoured with instructions from the Agent of His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney,
TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF DECEMBER, 1846.
At 12 o'clock precisely,
Seven Houses and Premises, situate in the Township of Windsor, a full description of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale. 7124

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, November 5, 1846.*